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Peck's Bad Boy Abroad.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK

(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, formerly publisher of Peck's Sun, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," etc.)

NOTE.—The series of which this article is the first will appear weekly, relating the experiences of Peck's "Bad Boy" and his "Dad" on a tour including various cities of the United States and Europe. The old man had had an operation for appendicitis. While convalescing he conceived the idea that the doctors had left some kind of an instrument in him when they sewed him up. The "Bad Boy" explained it like this:

"Dad has been reading in the papers about doctors that perform operations leaving sponges, forceps and things inside of patients when they close up the place, and since dad has got pretty fussy since his operation he thinks they left something in him. Some days he thinks they left a roll of cotton batting or a pillow or a bale of hay, but when there is a sharp pain inside he thinks they left a carving knife, but for a week he has settled down to the belief that the doctors left a monkey wrench in him and he is just daffy on that subject. Says he can feel it turning around, as though it was mis-screwing machinery, and he wants to consult a new doctor every day as to what he can take to dissolve the monkey wrench so it will pass off through the blood and the pores of the skin. He has taken it into his head that nothing will save his life except to travel all over the country and the world, and I have got to go with him to look after him. The doctor thinks he needs excitement, and I shall do what I can to let him have it."

They went first to Hot Springs and San Antonio, the narrative beginning with the following letter from the last named city:

"San Antonio, Texas.—My Dear Chum: Dad and I left Hot Springs because the man who kept the hotel where we stopped got prejudiced against me. I suppose I did carry the thing a little too far. You see dad has got into this breakfast food habit, and reads all the advertisements that describe new inventions of breakfast food, and has got himself so worked up over the bran mash that he is losing his appetite for anything substantial, and he is getting weak and nutty. Ma told me when I went away with dad that she wanted me to try my best to break dad of the breakfast food habit, and I promised to do it. Say, kid, if you ever expect to succeed in life, you have got to establish a reputation for keeping your promises. Truth is mighty, and when anybody can depend upon a boy to do as he agrees his fortune is made. Dad saw a new breakfast food advertised in an eastern magazine, and, as the hotel people only kept 30 or 40 kinds of mocking bird food for guests, dad made me go out to the groceries and round up the new kind. I brought a box to the table at breakfast, and dad fell over himself to fill his saucer, and then he offered some to eight boarders that sat at our table. Dad had been bragging for a week about how he had adopted the breakfast food fad, first for his health, and then to get even with the beef trust. He had convinced the boarders at our table that it was the patriotic duty of every citizen to shut down on eating meat until the criminal meat trust was ruined.

"HENNERY, I FEEL AS THOUGH YOUR DAD WAS NOT VERY LONG FOR THIS WORLD."

"The breakfast food I put up on dad was some pulverized cork that I got at a grocery out of a barrel of California grapes. It looked exactly like other breakfast foods, but you'd a dide to see dad and several invalid southern colonels, and two women who were at the table, pour cream on that pulverized cork and sprinkle sugar on it, and try to get the pulverized cork to soak up the cream, but the particles of cork floated on top of the cream and acted alive. An old confederate colonel, who had called dad a damyankee ever since we had been there, and always acted as though he was on the point of drawing a gun, took the first mouthful and after chewing it awhile he swallowed as though his throat was sore, but he got it down, and ordered a cocktail, and looked mad at dad. Dad noticed that the others were having difficulty in masticating the food, and so he pitched in and ate his food, and said it was the finest he had ever tasted, but the rest of the crowd only took a spoonful or two, and et fruit. One woman who was there to be cured of the habit of betting on the races, got the cork in amongst her false teeth and it squeaked when she chewed, like pulling a cork out of a beer bottle. They air seemed to want to please dad, and so they munched away at the cork, until the woman with the false teeth had to leave the table, then a colonel went out, and then all quit the table except dad and I, and by that time dad felt as though he had swallowed a life preserver, and he said to me:

"'Hennery, either the baths or the climate or something has upset me, and I feel as though your dad was not very long for this world. Before I die I want you to confess to me what that stuff is that I have been eating, and I can die in peace!'

"I told him that he had wanted a light breakfast, and I thought there was nothing quite so light as cork, and that he was full clear to the muzzle with pulverized cork, and he couldn't sink any more when he took a bath. Dad turned pale and we went out in the office and found that all the people who sat at our table and ate breakfast food were in the hands of doctors, and dad went in the room with them, and each had a doctor, and how they got it out of them I don't know, as I was busy organizing a strike among the bellboys. I told them they could double their wages by striking at exactly ten o'clock, when all the boarders wanted cocktails sent to their rooms.

"They struck all right, and the breakfast-food people had all got pumped out, and then it came my turn. Dad gave me a licking, the boarders kicked at me, the landlord ordered me out of the house and the striking bellboys, who had their places filled in ten minutes, chased me all over town, and when I got back to the hotel dad had bought tickets to San Antonio, because the doctors told him to get out on the prairies and take horseback exercise to shake the pulverized cork and the monkey wrench out of his system, and everybody threw stones at the bus that we rode to the depot in. Gosh, but I hate a town where genius has no chance against the mob element. The worst was that woman with the false teeth, because she lost them somewhere, and mouth while she called me names when the porter took me by the collar and the pants and flung me into the bus. Dad told the porter, when he handed out the regular 'tip,' that he would have made it larger if the porter had taken an axe to me. Dad is getting so funny he almost makes me laugh.

"DAD BEGAN TO POSE AS A REGULAR OLD ROUGH RIDER."

"Well, kid, we arrived here next day, and got acclimated before night. Dad bought a wide gray cowboy hat, with a leather strap for a band, and began to pose as a regular old rough rider, and told everybody at the hotel that he was going to buy a ranch and run for congress. Everybody here is willing a northern man should buy a ranch, but when he talks about running for con- had to hold her handkerchief over her gress they look sassy at him, but dad can look just as sassy as anybody here. He told all around that he was a cavalry veteran of the war, and wanted to get a horse to ride that would stir up his patriotic instincts and his liver, and all his insides, and a real kind man steered dad to a livery stable, and I knew by the way the natives winked at each other that they were going to let him have a horse that would jounce him all right.

"They saddled up a real nice pony for me, but when they led out the horse for dad I knew that trouble was coming. The horse was round-shouldered on the back, and when they put the saddle on the horse humped up and coughed most pitiful, and when they fastened the cinch the horse groaned and the crowd all laughed. A negro boy asked me if my old man was ever on a horse before, and when I told him that dad had eaten horses in the army the boy said that horse would eat him, 'cause he was the worst bucker from Buckersville, in the western part of the state. I told dad the horse was a dangerous bucker, but he tipped his hat on one side and said he had broken more bucking bronchos than those Texas livery men ever saw. Dad borrowed a pair of these Mexican spurs with a wheel in them as big as a silver dollar, and the men held the horse by the bridle while dad got on, and I must say he got on like he knew how. He asked which was the road to Houston and we started out of town.

"Well, sir, I have been in a good many runaways, and I was filling a soda fountain once when it exploded, and I have been on a toboggan when it run into a cow, and I have been to a church sociable when a boy turned some rats loose, and a terrier went after them among the women, but I never was so paralyzed as I was to see dad and that horse stay together. The first two miles out of town the horse walked, and acted as though it was going to die, and my pony would

DAD ON THE BUCKING BRONCHO.

get away ahead and have to wait for dad and the camel to come up. Dad was mad because they gave him such a slow horse.

"'What are those things on your heels for?' I says to dad. 'Why don't you run the spokes into his slats?' I said, just to be sociable.

"'Never you mind me,' says dad. 'After I have looked at the scenery awhile I will open the throttle on this dromedary, and we will go and visit the pyramids.'

"I was a little ahead, and I did not catch dad in the act of kicking open the throttle, but I heard something that sounded like a freight train wreck and dad and the horse went by me like a horse race, only that the horse was not on the ground half the time, and he didn't go straight ahead, but just lowered his head between his legs and jumped in the air and came down stiff-legged, and then jumped sideways, and changed ends, and did it all over again, all over the prairie, and dad was a sight. His eyes stuck out and his teeth rattled and every time the horse came down on his feet dad seemed to get shorter as though his spine was being telescoped up into his hat. I think dad would have fallen off the first jump, only he had rammed the spurs in amongst the horse's ribs and couldn't get them out. Gee, but you never saw such actions, unless you have seen a horse go plum crazy. The horse kept giving dad new fancy side steps and jumps until dad yelled to me to get a gun and shoot him, or the horse, and he didn't care which. I yelled to dad to loosen up on the bridle and let the horse run lengthways instead of sideways, and I guess he did, for the horse lit out for some musquite trees, and before I could get there the horse had run under a limb and scraped dad off, and when I got there dad was lying under a tree, trying to pray and swear all to wonst, and his spurs were all blood and hair, and things a horse wears on the inside of hisself, and the horse was standing not far away, eating grass and looking at dad. If dad had had his revolver along he would have killed the horse, but the horse seemed to know he had been fooling with an unarmed man. I got dad righted up, and he rode my pony to town, and I had to lead the bucking horse, and he eat some of the cloth out of my pants.

"Say, this is a bully place down here; just as quite and sunshiny as can be, only dad is in a hospital for a week or so, having operations on where the horse let him drop once in awhile on the saddle, and the livery man made dad buy the horse 'cause he said dad had ripped his sides out with the spurs. Dad says he will have a picnic when he gets out of the hospital. He is going to buy some dynamite and take the horse out on the prairie and blow him up. Dad is so fond of dumb animals. I got your letter about your being in love. Gee, but you can't afford it on your salary. Yours quite truly,

"HENNERY."

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MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

How does the bulb of the common lawn lily get deeper and deeper into the ground each year? Why does the ginger root hide its blossoms when nearly all other plants flaunt theirs? Why do the roots of trees flow through the ground like "runnels of molten metal," often separating and uniting again, while the branches are thrust out in right lines or curves? Why is our common yellow birch more often than any other tree planted upon a rock? Why do oaks or chestnuts so often spring up where a pine or hemlock forest has been cleared away? Why does lightning so commonly strike a hemlock tree or a pine or an oak, and rarely or never a beech? Why does the bolt sometimes scatter the tree about, and at others only plough a channel down its trunk? Why does the bumble bee complain so loudly when working upon certain flowers? Why does the honey bee loose the sting when it stings a person, while the wasp, the hornet and the bumble bee do not? How does the chimney swallow get the twigs it builds its nest with? From what does the hornet make its paper?

I have never been greatly interested in spiders, but I have always wanted to know how a certain spider managed to stretch her cable squarely across the road in the woods, about my height from the ground.—John Burroughs, in Country Life in America.

GAMBLING FOR A CHURCH

About the middle of the last century, when the German Bund sat at Frankfort, I was an attache to our legation there, and as Hamburg was close by I spent a good deal of my time in that cheerful spot.

The most curious thing that I saw was this. A church in an Alsatian village was daamged by fire. The village blacksmith dreamt that he made a machine which when wound up threw out a counter with a number on it every five minutes. He went in his dream to Homburg with the machine, played on the number and won enough to restore the church. When he related his dream to his fellow-villagers money was subscribed, the machine was made and he was sent to Homburg with a small capital.

Every day for a week the machine was placed in the gambling room under his supervision, two peasants stood at the roulette-table to play and the village priest walked up and down the room praying. At the end of the week the requisite amount was won. The priest assured me that this was the result of a miracle. He may have been right or he may have been wrong. Anyhow, the money was won and the village church restored.—Henry Labouchere in London Truth.

AN ARAB ABDUCTION.

A sensational abduction case involving a lineal descendant of the prophet Mohammed and a pair of real Arab sheiks is reported from Cairo, in Egypt. Sheik Ali Joussef fell in love with the daughter of Sheik el Saddat. The girl's father, who is said to be the sole living descendant of the prophet Mohammed, refused his consent to the marriage, as he did not think Ali Joussef was a fit person to be the husband of a girl of such noble lineage. Ali Joussef, however, abducted the girl and placed her in his harem.

Her father appealed to the Egyptian government, with the result that a detachment of armed police was dispatched to Ali Joussef's harem. The police made a forcible entry to the premises and, in order to be sure that they had taken possession of the person wanted, they ordered all the fair denizens of the harem to follow them in a veiled procession to the house of Sheik el Saddat, where his daughter was finally selected from the rest of the women and detained.

Ali Joussef has now, it is said, begun proceedings before the British authorities, and has obtained the services of an English lawyer.

THE STRENGTH OF BEES.

A small girl or boy is showing quite an average amount of strength if he or she can lift and carry a little way a weight a little less than they weigh themselves, but when you see a bee flying quickly through the air, do you know that, if he is laden with honey, he is carrying twice his own weight along with him? This was found out by some scientists—men who were interested in bees and all insects—catching a number of bees just as they returned to the hive laden with honey. They put them in a little box and weighed them carefully. When the bees had unloaded they were again caught, placed in the same box and weighed a second time, and the result showed that the bees weighed three times as much the first time as the second. It was, therefore, concluded that a bee can carry twice its own weight of honey and fly some distance.

KNITTING FOR HEALTH.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the painful complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy.

For persons liable to cramps, paralysis, or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides, the simple work is said to be a most excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women who suffer from insomnia and depression.

THE FARMER.

There was a little man,
And he had a little farm,
And he raised his own potatoes just for fun, fun, fun,
And his cabbage and his beets,
And the other things he eats,
And you ought to hear him telling how its done, done, done.

He's sure he knows it all,
And he's deaf as any wall,
To what other people tell him for his good, good, good;
He's a scientific way,
Of raising corn and hay,
And he simply wouldn't change it if he could, could, could.

He tells the biggest lies
About the taste and size
Of the fruits and garden sass which he has sown, sown, sown.
But we know it's all a bluff,
And that he could buy the stuff
For a tenth of what it costs him ere it's grown, grown, grown.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

A QUEER FARM.

Crops Raised Never to Be Sold or Even Used.

The death not long ago of Isaac Sweigert, an aged resident of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, brought to light one of the most remarkable cases of unnecessary thrift and saving on record, says Farm and Field.

Isaac Sweigert, with his two sisters, had for half a century or more been engaged in raising large and profitable crops from the fertile sixty acres which they jointly possessed, but, strange to say, none, or very few, of the farm's products was ever sold. It cost the family but little to live, and after disposing of as much of a season's crop as would bring them in the necessary money to buy their provisions and clothing, the rest of the harvest would be laid aside as carefully as a miser puts by his hoard of gold.

The family is descended from thrifty German stock. Isaac Sweigert's parents were among the first who turned virgin forests of that section of Pennsylvania into produtcive farm land. The industry and the savings of the parents were apparently transmitted by heredity to the son and daughters, who toiled for years early and late in the sowing, cultivation and reaping of their crops, but who failed through neglect or indifference to realize the commercial value of their labor.

No outside help was ever hired at the farm, the arduous work of sowing and reaping being performed by the odd trio; for the two sisters joined with their brother and turned to every form of labor in the fields. The brother and sisters allowed but little sunshine to brighten their lives. They rarely visited any of their neighbors and were seldom seen at any public gatherings. The only change in the even tenor of their simple lives was when the brother brought a wife to the old homestead, and the prattle of a child later lent a new and strange atmosphere to their cheerless home.

The family lived almost exclusively on the products of the farm and were seldom seen making any purchases at the country stores. As years passed the brother and sisters were reputed to have accumulated considerable wealth, but continued their hard toil and economical methods of living. Instead of disposing of their crops as formerly, they began stacking their grain at different points on the farm, where it was allowed to rot by years of exposure to the elements.

Visitors to the premises will find about seventy-five of these stacks scattered all over the farm, between fifteen and twenty being located near the house. The loss from this source aggregates thousands of dollars. Of late the brother and sisters were content with thrashing and cleaning only enough of their crops for immediate wants, storing the surplus of grain each year in different rooms of their house. The house now contains great quantities of grain, especially the lower story, where its great weight has caused sagging of the floor and the valuable product finds its way through cracks to the cellar beneath. The storing of this grain has proved a rich treat to countless hordes of rats and mice, which thrive and grow fat on it.

An examination of the numerous stacks of grain showed that the once valuable product is worthless either as food or bedding for the stock. The loss represented in these rotted stacks, including the immense quantities of grain stored in the house, and which is stated to have also become unfit for use, would, it is said, be sufficient for the purchase of one of the largest farms in Lancaster county.

WARRIOR DYING OF A BROKEN HEART

JOSEPH EZHUNA.

If the authorities of Bellevue Hospital, in New York city, decide that Joseph Ezbuna, a young son of Chief Victorio, of the Apaches, has consumption, he will be treated for the disease in the new outdoor pavilion on the Bellevue grounds.

On the other hand, if the young Apache is the victim of a broken heart, due to pining over the death of his sweetheart, as his friends assert, he will be sent back to his people on the Oklahoma reservation and there be allowed to end his days among this tribe.

Young Ezhuma went to New York several years ago as a graduate from the Carlisle Indian school, and has been making a living as an artist's model. A short time ago, much to the alarm of his friends, he sank into a rapid decline and they feared he was dying of consumption.

Then the news leaked out for the first time that he was grieving over the death of the maiden he loved out on the reservation.

Ezhuma's father, Chief Victoria, took part in many Indian raids.

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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XXXII.

As the elevator in the big building was taking Rayburn Miller up to the offices of the Southern Land and Timber company, many reflections passed hurriedly through his mind.

"You are going to get the usual cold shoulder from Wilson," he mused; "but he'll put it up against something about as warm as he's touched in many a day. If you don't make him squirm, it will be only because you don't want to."

Wilson was busy at his desk looking over bills of lading, receipts, and other papers, and now and then giving instructions to a typewriter in the corner of the room.

"Ah! how are you, Miller?" he said, indifferently, giving the caller his hand without rising. "Down to see the city again, eh?"

Rayburn leaned on the top of the desk, and knocked the ashes from his cigar with the tip of his little finger.

"Partly that and partly business," he returned, carelessly.

"Two birds, eh?"

"That's about it. I concluded you were not coming up our way soon, and so I decided to drop in on you."

"Yes, glad you did." Wilson glanced at the papers on his desk and frowned. "Wish I had more time at my disposal. I'd run up to the club with you and show you my Kentucky thoroughbreds, but I really am rushed, today particularly."

"Oh, I haven't a bit of time to spare myself! I take the afternoon train home. The truth is, I came to see you for my clients, the Bishops."

"Ah, I see." Wilson's face clouded over by some mechanical arrangement known only to himself. "Well, I can't really report any progress in that matter," he said. "All the company think Bishop's figures are away out of reason, and the truth is, right now, we are over head and ears in operations in other quarters, and—well, you see how it is?"

"Yes, I think I do." Miller smoked a moment. "In fact, I told my clients last month that the matter was not absorbing your attention, and so they gave up counting on you."

Wilson so far forgot his pose that he looked up in a startled sort of way and began to study Miller's smoke-wrapped profile.

"You say they are not—have not been counting on my company to—to buy their land?"

"Why, no," said Miller, his accents well resembling those of slow and genuine surprise. "Why, you have not shown the slightest interest in the matter since the day you made the loan, and naturally they ceased to think you wanted the land. The only reason I called was that the note is payable today, and—"

"Oh yes, by Jove! that was careless of me. The interest is due. I knew it would be all right, and I had no idea you would bother to run down for that. Why, my boy, we could have drawn for it, you know."

Miller smiled inwardly, as he looked calmly and fixedly through his smoke into the unsuspecting visage upturned to him.

"But the note itself is payable today," he said, closely on the alert for a facial collapse; "and, while you or I might take up a paper for twenty-five thousand dollars through a bank, old-fashioned people like Mr. and Mrs. Bishop would feel safer to have it done by an agent. That's why I came."

Miller, in silent satisfaction, saw the face of his antagonist fall to pieces like an artificial flower suddenly shattered.

"Pay the note?" gasped Wilson. "Why—"

Miller puffed at his cigar and gazed at his victim as if slightly surprised over the assumption that his clients had not, all along, intended to avail themselves of that condition in their contract.

"You mean that the Bishops are ready to—" Wilson began again on another breath—"to pay us the twenty-five thousand dollars?"

"And the interest for six months," quietly added Miller, reaching for a match on the desk. "I reckon you've got the note here. I don't want to miss my train."

Wilson was a good business man, but his Puritanical training in New England had not fitted him for wily diplomacy; besides, he had not expected to meet a diplomat that day, and did not, even now, realize that he was in the hands of one. He still believed that Miller was only a half-educated country lawyer, who had barely enough brains and experience to succeed as a legal servant for mountain clients. Hence, he now made little effort to conceal his embarrassment into which the sudden turn of affairs had plunged him. In awkward silence he squirmed in his big chair.

"Of course, they can take up their note today if they wish," he said, with alarmed frankness. "I was not counting on it, though." He rose to his feet. Miller's watchful eye detected a certain trembling of his lower lip. He thrust his hands into his pockets nervously, and in a tone of open irritation he said to the young man at the typewriter: "Brown, I wish you'd let up on that infernal clicking; sometimes I can stand it, and then again I can't. You can do these letters in the next room."

When the young man had gone out, carrying his machine, Wilson turned to Miller. "As I understand it, you, personally, have no interest in the Bishop property?"

"Oh, not a dollar!" smiled the lawyer. "I'm only acting for them."

"Then"—Wilson drove his hands into his pockets again—"perhaps you wouldn't mind telling me if the Bishops are on trade with other parties. Are they?"

Miller smiled and shook his head. "As their lawyer, Mr. Wilson, I simply couldn't answer that question."

The blow was well directed and it struck a vulnerable spot.

"I beg your pardon," Wilson stammered. "I did not mean to suggest that you would betray confidence." He reflected a moment, and then he said, in a flurried tone, "They have not actually sold out, have they?"

Miller was silent for a moment, then he answered: "I don't see any reason why I may not answer that question. I don't think my clients would object to my saying that they have not yet accepted any offer."

A look of relief suffused itself over Wilson's broad face.

"Then they are still open to accept their offer to me?"

Miller laughed as if highly amused at the complication of the matter.

"They are bound, you remember, only so long as you hold their note."

"Then I tell you what to do," proposed Wilson. "Go back and tell them not to bother about payment, for a few days, anyway, and that we will soon tell them positively whether we will pay their price or not. That's fair, isn't it?"

"It might seem so to a man personally interested in the deal," admitted Miller, as the introduction to another of his blows from the shoulder; "but as lawyer for my clients I can only obey orders, like the boy who stood on the burning deck."

Wilson's face fell. The remote clicking of the typewriter seemed to grate upon his high-wrought nerves, and he went and slammed the partly opened door, muttering something like an oath. On that slight journey, however, he caught an idea.

"Suppose you wire them my proposition and wait here for a reply," he suggested.

Miller frowned. "That would do no good," he said. "I'm sorry I can't explain fully, but the truth is this: I happen to know that they wish, for reasons of their own, to take up the note you hold, and that nothing else will suit them."

At this juncture Wilson lost his grip on all self-possession, and degenerated into the sullen anger of sharp and unexpected disappointment.

"I don't feel that we are being fairly treated," he said. "We most naturally assumed that your clients wanted to—to extend our option on the property for at least another six months. We assumed that from the fact that we had no notification from them that they would be ready to pay the note today. That's where we feel injured, Mr. Miller."

Rayburn threw his cigar into a cuspidor; his attitude of being a non-interested agent was simply a stroke of genius. Behind this plea he crouched, showing himself only to fire shots that played havoc with whatever they struck.

"I believe my clients did feel, I may say, honor bound to you to sell for the price they offered; but—now I may be mistaken—but I'm sure they were under the impression, as I was, too, that you only wanted the property provided you could build a railroad from Darley to it, and—"

"Well, that's true," broke in Wilson. "That's quite true."

"And," finished Miller, still behind his inevitable fortification, "they tell me that you have certainly shown indifference to the project ever since the note was given. In fact, they asked me pointedly if I thought you meant business, and I was forced, conscientiously, to tell them that I thought you seemed to have other fish to fry."

Wilson glared at the lawyer as if he wanted to kick him for a stupid idiot who could not do two things at once—work for the interests of his clients and not wreck his plans also. It had been a long time since he had found himself in such a hot fryingpan.

"So you think the thing is off," he said, desperately, probably recalling several purchases of land he had made in the section he had expected to develop. "You think it's off?"

"I hardly know what to say," said Miller. "The old gentleman, Mr. Bishop, is a slow-going old-timer, but his son is rather up to date, full of energy and ambition. I think he's made up his mind to sell that property."

Wilson went to his desk, hovered over it like a dark, human cloud, and then reluctantly turned to the big iron safe against the wall, obviously to get the note. His disappointment was too great for concealment. With his fat, pink hand on the silver-plated combination-bolt he turned to Miller again.

"Would you mind sitting down till I telephone one or two of the directors?"

"Not at all," said Miller, "if you'll get me a cigar and the Constitution. The Atlanta team played Mobile yesterday, and I was wondering—"

"I don't keep track of such things," said Wilson, coming back to his desk, with an impatient frown, to ring his call-bell for the officeboy.

"Oh yes, I believe football is your national sport," said Miller, with a dry smile. "Well, it's only a difference between arms and legs—whole bones and casualties."

Wilson ordered the cigar and paper when the boy appeared, and, leaving the lawyer suddenly, he went into the room containing the telephone, closing the door after him.

In a few minutes he reappeared, standing before Miller, who was chewing a cold cigar and attentively reading. He looked up at Wilson abstractedly.

"Bully for Atlanta!" he said. "The boys made ten runs before the Mobiles had scored—"

"Oh, come down to business!" said the New Englander, with a ready-made smile. "Honestly, I don't believe you drowsy Southerners ever will get over your habit of sleeping during business hours. It seems to be bred in the bone."

Miller laughed misleadingly. "Try to down us at horse-race and we'll beat you in the middle of the night. Hang it all, man, you don't know human nature, that's all! How can you expect me, on my measly fees, to dance a breakdown over business I am transacting for other people?"

"Well, that may account for it," admitted Wilson, who seemed bent on being more agreeable in the light of some fresh hopes he had absorbed from the telephone wires. "See here, I've got a rock-bottom proposal to make to your people. Now listen, and drop that infernal paper for a minute. By Jove! if I had to send a man from your state to attend to legal business I'd pick one not full of mental morphine."

"Oh, you wouldn't?" Miller laid down the paper and assumed a posture indicative of attention roused from deep sleep. "Fire away. I'm listening."

"I already had authority to act for the company, but I thought it best to telephone some of the directors." Wilson sat down in his chair and leaned towards the lawyer. "Here's what we will do. The whole truth is, we are willing to plank down the required one hundred thousand for that property, provided we can lay our road there without incurring the expense of purchasing the right of way. Now if the citizens along the proposed line want their country developed bad enough to donate the right of way through their lands, we can trade."

There was a pause. Then Miller broke it by striking a match on the sole of his boot. He looked crosseyed at the flame as he applied it to his cigar. "Don't you think your people could stand whatever value is appraised by law in case of refusals along the line?"

"No," said Wilson. "The price for the land is too steep for that. Your clients have our ultimatum. What do you say? We can advertise a meeting of citizens at Springtown, which is about the center of the territory involved, and if all agree to give the right of way it will be a trade. We can have the meeting set for today two weeks. How does that strike you?"

"I'd have to wire my clients."

"When can you get an answer?"

Miller looked at his watch. "By five o'clock this afternoon. The message would have to go into the country."

"Then send it off at once."

A few minutes after five o'clock Miller sauntered into the office. Wilson sat at his desk and looked up eagerly.

"Well?" he asked, almost under his breath.

The lawyer leaned on the top of the desk. "They are willing to grant you the two weeks' time, provided you sign an agreement for your firm that you will purchase their property at the price named at the expiration of that time."

"With the provision," interpolated Wilson, "that a right of way is donated."

"Yes, with the provision," Miller nodded.

"Then sit down here and write out your paper."

Miller complied as nonchalantly as if he were drawing up a bill of sale for a worn-out horse.

"There you are," he said, pushing the paper to Wilson when he had finished.

Wilson read it critically. "It certainly is binding," he said. "You people may sleep during business hours, but you have your eyes open when you draw up papers. However, I don't care; I want the Bishops to feel secure. They must get to work to secure the right of way. It will be no easy job, I'll let you know. I've struck shrewd, obstinate people in my life, but those up there beat the world. Noah couldn't have driven them in the ark, even after the flood set in."

"You know something about them, then?" said Miller, laughing to himself over the implied confession.

Wilson flushed, and then admitted that he had been up that way several times looking the situation over.

"How about the charter?" asked Miller, indifferently.

"That's fixed. I have already seen to that."

"Then it all depends on the right of way," remarked the lawyer as he drew a check from his pocket and handed it to Wilson. "Now get me that note," he said.

Wilson brought it from the safe.

"Turning this over cuts my option down to two weeks," he said. "But we'll know at the meeting what can be done."

"Yes, we'll know then what they can do with you," said Miller, significantly, as he put the canceled note in his pocket and rose to go.

XXXIII.

When Miller's train reached Darley and he alighted in the car shed, he was met by a blinding snow storm. He could see the dim lantern of the hotel porter as he came towards him through the slanting feathery sheet and the yet dimmer lights of the hotel.

"Here! Marse Miller!" shouted the darky; "look out fer dat plank er you'll fall in er ditch. Marse Alan Bishop is at de hotel, an' he say tell you ter stop dar—dat you couldn't git home in dis sto'm no how."

"Oh, he's in town," said Miller. "Well, I was thinking of spending the night at the hotel, anyway."

In the office of the hotel, almost the only occupant of the room besides the clerk, sat Abner Daniel, at the red-hot coal stove.

"Why," exclaimed Miller, in surprise, "I didn't know you were in town."

"The fact is, we're all here," smiled the old man, standing up and stretching himself. He looked as if he had been napping. "We fetched the women in to do some tradin', an' this storm blowed up. We could 'a' made it home all right," he laughed out impulsively, "but the last one of 'em wanted a excuse to stay over. They are et up with curiosity to know how your trip come out. They are all up in Betsy an' Alf's room. Go up?"

"Yes, I reckon I'd better relieve their minds."

Abner offered to pilot him to the room in question, and when it was reached the old man opened the door without knocking. "Heer's the man you've been hankerin' to see all day," he announced jovially. "I fetched 'im straight up."

They all rose from their seats around the big grate fire, and shook hands with the lawyer.

"He looks like he has news of some kind," said Adele, who was studying his face attentively. "Now, sir, sit down and tell us are we to be rich or poor, bankrupt or robber."

"Don't put the most likely word last," said Abner, dryly.

"Well," began Miller, as he sat down in the semi-circle. "As it now stands, we've got a chance to gain our point. I have a signed agreement—and a good one—that your price will be paid if we can get the citizens through whose property the road passes to donate a right of way. That's the only thing that now stands between you and a cash sale."

"They'll do it, I think," declared Alan, elatedly.

"I dunno about that," said Abner. "It's owin' to whose land is to be donated. Thar's some skunks over in them mountains that wouldn't let the gates o' heaven swing over the'r property except to let themselves through."

No one laughed at this remark save Abner himself. Mrs. Bishop was staring straight into the fire. Her husband leaned forward and twirled his stiff fingers slowly in front of him.

"Huh! So it depends on that," he said. "Well, it does look like mighty nigh anybody ud rather see a railroad run out thar than not, but I'm no judge."

"Well, it is to be tested two weeks from now," Miller said. And then he went into a detailed and amusing account of how he had brought Wilson to terms.

"Well, that beats the Dutch!" laughed Abner. "I'd ruther 'a' been thar 'an to a circus. You worked 'im to a queen's taste—as fine as split silk. You 'n' Pole Baker 'd make a good team—you to look after the bon-tons an' him to rake in the scum o' mankind. I don't know but Pole could dress up an' look after both ends, once in a while, ef you wanted to take a rest."

"I'm always sorry when I heer of it bein' necessary to resort to trickery," ventured Mrs. Bishop, in her mild way. "It don't look exactly right to me."

"I don't like it, nuther," said Bishop. "Ef the land's wuth the money, an'—"

"The trouble with Alf," broke in Abner, "is that with all his Bible readin' he never seems to git any practical benefit out'n it. Now, when I'm in doubt about whether a thing's right or wrong, I generally find some Scriptural sanction fer the side I want to win. Some'rs in the Bible thar was a big, rich king that sent a pore feller off to git 'im kilt in battle so he could add his woman to his collection. Now, no harm ever come to the king that I know of, an', fer my part, I don't think what you did to yank Wilson into line was nigh as bad, beca'se you was workin' fer friends. Then Wilson was loaded fer bear hisse'f. War's over, I reckon, but when Wilson's sort comes down heer expectin' to ride rough-shod over us agin, I feel like givin' a war-whoop an' rammin' home a Minie ball."

"I sha'n't worry about the morality of the thing," said Miller. "Wilson was dead set on crushing you to powder. I saw that. Besides, if he takes the property and builds the road, he'll make a lot of money out of it."

After this the conversation languished, and, thinking that the old people might wish to retire, Miller bade them good-night and went to his own room.

A snow of sufficient thickness for sleighing in that locality was a rare occurrence, and the next morning an odd scene presented itself in front of the hotel. The young men of the nearby stores had hastily improvised sleds by taking the wheels from buggies and fastening the axles to rough wooden runners, and were making engagements to take the young ladies of the town sleighing.

"Have you ever ridden in a sleigh?" Miller asked Adele, as they stood at a window in the parlor witnessing these preparations.

"Never in my life," she said.

"Well, you shall," he said. "I'll set a carpenter at work on my buggy, and be after you in an hour. Get your wraps. My pair of horses will make one of those sleds fairly spin."

About eleven o'clock that morning Alan saw them returning from their ride, and, much to his suprise, he noted that Dolly Barclay was with them. As they drew up at the entrance of the hotel, Alan doffed his hat and stepped forward to assist the ladies out of the sled.

"Miss Dolly won't stop," said Miller. "Get in and drive her around. She's hardly had a taste of it; we only picked her up as we passed her house."

Alan's heart bounded and then it sank. Miller was smiling at him knowingly. "Go ahead," he said, pushing him gently towards the sled. "It's all right."

Hardly knowing if he were acting wisely, Alan took the reins and sat down by Dolly.

Adele stepped up behind to say good-bye to Dolly, and they kissed each other. It was barely audible, and yet it reached the ears of the restive horses and they bounded away like the wind.

"A peculiar way to start horses," Alan laughed.

"A pleasant way," she said. "Your sister is a dear, dear girl."

Then he told her his fears in regard to what her father would think of his driving with her.

"He's out of town today," she answered, with a frank upward glance, "and mother wouldn't care."

"Then I'm going to enjoy it fully," he said. "I've been dying to see you, Dolly."

"And do you suppose I haven't wanted to see you? When Mr. Miller proposed this just now it fairly took my breath away. I was afraid you might happen not to be around the hotel. Oh, there is so much I want to say—and so little time."

"When I'm with you I can't talk," he said. "It seems, in some way, to take up time like the ticking of a clock. I simply want to close my eyes, and—be with you, Dolly—YOU."

"I know, but we must be practical, and think of the future. Mr. Miller tells me there is a chance for your big scheme to succeed. Oh, if it only would!"

"Yes, a pretty good chance," he told her; "but even then your father—"

"He'd not hold out agenst you then," said Dolly, just for an impulsive moment clasping his arm as they shot through a snow-drift and turned a corner of the street leading into the country.

"Then it must succeed," he said, looking at her tenderly. "It must, Dolly."

"I shall pray for it—that and nothing else."

Feeling the slack reins on their backs, the horses slowed up till they were plodding along lazily. Suddenly the sled began to drag on the clay road where the wind had bared it of snow, and the horses stopped of their own accord, looking back at their increased burden inquiringly. Alan made no effort to start them on again. It was a sequestered spot, well hidden from the rest of the road by an old hedge of Osage orange bushes.

"We must not stop, dear," Dolly said, laying her hand again on his arm. "You know driving is—is different from this. As long as we are moving in any direction, I have no scruples, but to stop here in the road—no, it won't do."

"I was just wondering if we can start them," he said, a mischievous look in his laughing eye.

"Start them?" She extended her hand for the reins, but he held them out of her reach. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Why, you saw the way they were started at the hotel," he answered, in quite a serious tone. "Ray has trained them that way. They won't budge an inch unless—"

"Oh, you silly boy!" Dolly was flushing charmingly.

"It's true," he said. "I'm sorry if you object, for it's absolutely the only available way."

She raised her full, trusting eyes to his.

"You make me want to kiss you, Alan, but—"

He did not let her finish. Putting his arm around her, he drew her close to him and kissed her on the lips. "Now, darling," he said, "you are mine."

"Yes, I am yours, Alan."

As they were nearing her house he told her that Wilson had agents out secretly buying land, and that she must not allow her father to dispose of his timbered interests until it was decided whether the railroad would be built.

She promised to keep an eye on the Colonel's transactions and do all she could to prevent him from taking a false step. "You may not know it," she said, "but I'm his chief adviser. He'll be apt to mention any offer he gets to me."

"Well, don't tell him about the railroad unless you have to," he said, in parting with her at the gate. "But it would be glorious to have him profit by our scheme, and I think he will."

"We are going to hope for success, anyway, aren't we?" she said, leaning over the gate. "I have believed in you so much that I feel almost sure you are to be rewarded."

"Miller thinks the chances are good," he told her, "but father is afraid those men over there will do their best to ruin the whole thing."

Dolly waved her handkerchief to some one at a window of the house. "It's mother," she said. "She's shaking her finger at me."

"I reckon she's mad at me," said Alan, disconsolately.

"Not much," Dolly laughed. "She's simply crazy to come out and gossip with us. She would, too, if she wasn't afraid of father. Oh, young man, you'll have a mother-in-law that will reverse the order of things! Instead of her keeping you straight, you'll have to help us manage her. Father says she's 'as wild as a buck.'"

They both laughed from the fulness of their happiness. A buggy on runners dashed by. It contained a pair of lovers, who shouted and waved their hands. The sun was shining broadly. The snow would not last long. The crudest sled of all passed in the wake of the other. It was simply a plank about twelve inches wide and ten feet long to which a gaunt, limping horse was hitched. On the plank stood a triumphant lad balancing himself with the skill of a bareback rider. His face was flushed; he had never been so full of joy and ozone. From the other direction came a gigantic concern looking like a snow-plough or a metropolitan street-sweeper. It was a sliding road-wagon to which Frank Hillhouse had hitched four sturdy mules. The wagon was full of girls. Frank sat on the front seat cracking a whip and smoking. A little negro boy sat astride of the leading mule, digging his rag-clothed heels into the animal's side. Frank bowed as he passed, but his face was rigid.

"He didn't intend to ask me," said Dolly. "He hardly speaks to me since—"

"Since what?" Alan questioned.

"Since I asked him not to come to see me so often. I had to do it. He was making a fool of himself. It had to stop."

"You refused him?"

"Yes; but you must go now." Dolly was laughing again. "Mother will be out here in a minute; she can't curb her curiosity any longer. She'd make you take her riding, and I wouldn't have you do it for the world. Good-bye."

"Well, good-bye."

"Now, you must hope for the best, Alan."

"I'm going to. Good-bye."

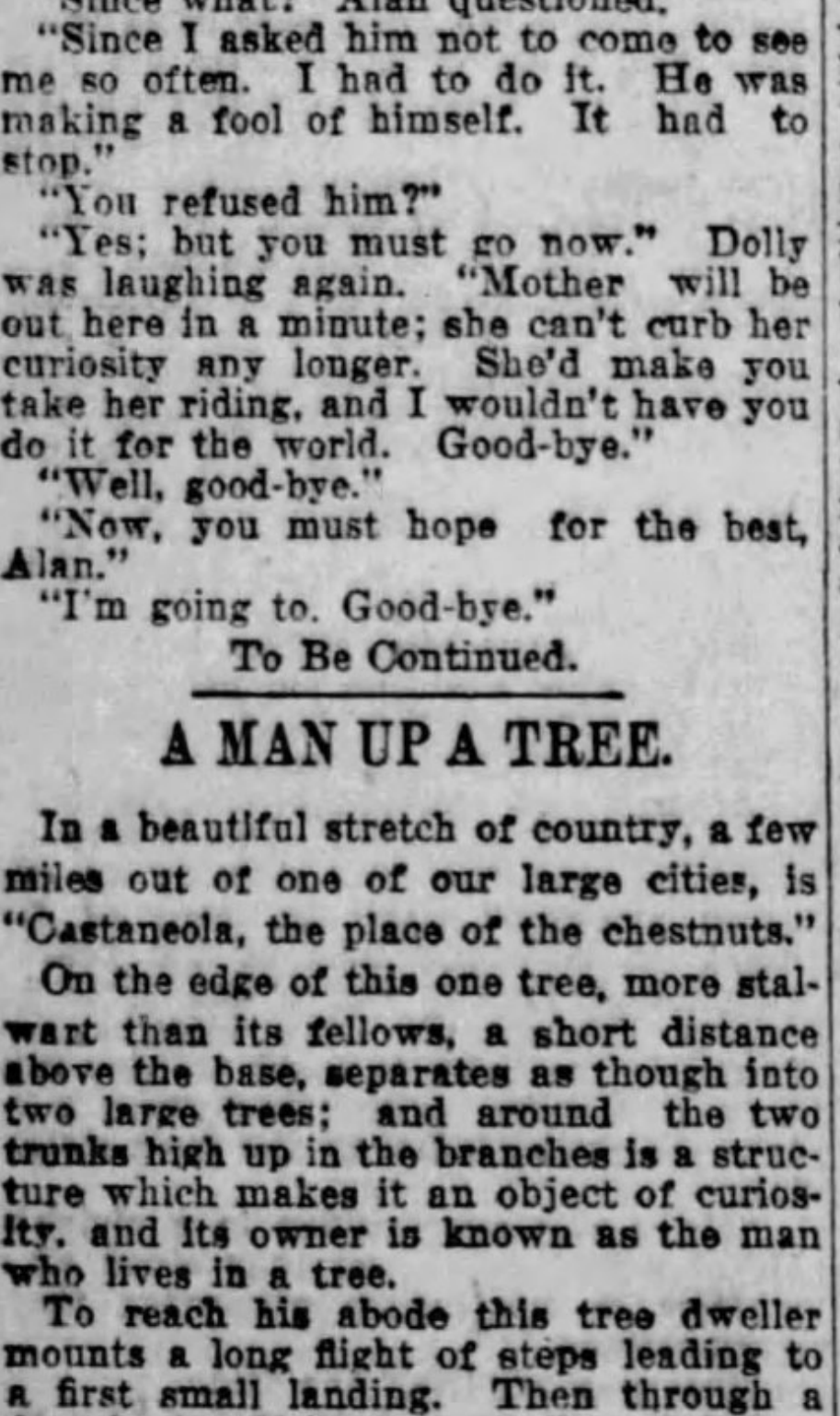
To Be Continued.

A MAN UP A TREE.

In a beautiful stretch of country, a few miles out of one of our large cities, is "Castaneola, the place of the chestnuts."

On the edge of this one tree, more stalwart than its fellows, a short distance above the base, separates as though into two large trees; and around the two trunks high up in the branches is a structure which makes it an object of curiosity, and its owner is known as the man who lives in a tree.

To reach his abode this tree dweller mounts a long flight of steps leading to a first small landing. Then through a door he is admitted to another stairway, and finally through a trap door to a large second landing. This, the living and sleeping room, is for the most part covered only by sky and branches, although to one side there is a dressing room with canvas roof, where the couch can be moved on rainy nights.



The owner of Castaneola was many years ago driven to a tree existence because of impaired health. Obliged to live in town, he hit upon the plan of building in the tree of a city lot a covered platform large enough to admit a cot. Here he first found the means of baffling sleeplessness, and from this his present far more complete structure has evolved. A long continued tree existence he declares, has saved his life and resulted in vigorous health.

THE NEW WOMAN IN JAPAN

Until just lately Japanese women stayed at home, where they pattered hither and thither as they tended their sparsely furnished houses and looked exceedingly pretty in their brightly colored kimonas. But times have changed, and things are moving quickly in Japan. The dainty kimonas are being laid aside for the more businesslike European dress. Soon there will be no more days set apart to admire and enjoy the fruit blossom, and the busy little ladies are preparing to desert their lovely gardens and the cultivation of their glorious chrysanthemums.

We may well ask why they should do so. The fact is that the western longing for work and independence has reached our Japanese sisters. No longer content with caring for the tea plants and tending the silkworms, they are to be found as clerks in the shops and railway stations. They are intensely interested in education, and already possess their own colleges where they can take their own degrees. Equality and freedom seem to lie before them, but perhaps after a little while they will long to be back again amid their flowers and sunshine, far away from the stress and strain of a busy life which is in many cases entirely self-imposed.

OLDEST COIN IN THE WORLD

An archaeological find of the greatest interest has just been made by Pastor Lohmann, chairman of the German Society for Scientific Research in Anatolia. During his recent journey in north Syria a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which, on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panaminus Bar Rarub, king of Schamol, who reigned 800 years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Up to the present the Lydians have always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find shows that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money.

TOYS FROM STREET PAVING

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved. Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not damaged in the process of being torn up, for the purpose of making cheap toys of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell foreign competitors.

Steel Roofing 100 Square Feet, $2.00

WE PAY FREIGHT EAST of COLORADO Except Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Strictly new, perfect steel sheets, 6 and 8 feet long. The best roofing, siding or ceiling you can use; painted two sides. Flat, $2; corrugated or V crimped, $2.10 per square. Write for free catalogue No. D. 297, on material from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

STONES OF MEDICAL VALUE

Many Minerals Have Strange Legendary Therapeutic Qualities.

The sacred, magical and curative properties of certain stones—large and small—appear to have ranked among the items of the Pseudodoxia epidemica, among all races and nations, and throughout all recorded ages. The colossal monolith and the small "graven image" of stones are well known examples of the first of these properties. Among the promient specimens of the second may be noted the items of popular mediaeval belief, that a diamond placed under the pillow would notify the conjugal infidelity of a wife; that the wearing of a sapphire was a preservative against all enchantments; that the fume of an agate would effectually avert the approach of a tempest; that the wearing of a chrysoprase would "make one out of love with gold"; and that the carrying about of an amethyst surely preserved the owner from being "overtaken" by drunkenness—an item of belief to which the etymology of its name is due. To a kindred form of credulity must be ascribed the wondrous properties which were ascribed to China dishes, when first imported to Europe from the Celestial empire. It was confidently said of these by Scaliger and others "that they admit no poyson, that they strike fire, that they will grow hot no higher than the liquor in them ariseth." With regard to the curative powers of various stones, we may seasonably quote the remark of the celebrated author of the "Religio Medici": "He must have more heads than Janus, that makes out half of those vertues ascribed into stones, and their not onely medicall, but Magicall properties, which are to be found in authors of great name. In Psellus, Serapion, Evax, Albertus, Alcazar Marbodeus; in Maiolus, Rueus, Mylius and many other." And the same author goes on to state some of his own opinions in this connection: "That Lapis Lazuli hath in it a purgative faculty we know, that Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapus Judaicus Diureticall, Corall, Antiepilepticall, we will not deny, that Cornelians, Jaspis, Heliopropes and blood stones, may be of vertue to those intentions they are implied; experience and visible effects will make us doubt." And just now the fact of the persistence of such forms of belief is forcibly brought home to us by the announcement—in a diurnal (day) contemporary—of the unquestioning faith which is placed in the efficacy of "madstones" by a large proportion of our own fellow citizens. There are even now many of those precious talismans in this country; and "the believers in their efficacy always know where the nearest one is kept." One of them had long been the property of an Ohio negro, and was placed after the death of its owner in the State Library at Columbus. There it was recently applied to the wound caused by the bite of a supposedly rabid dog. The dog recovered, and the woman to whom it was applied died of blood poisoning caused by the unclean contact. We are also informed that such a stone was kept in the Virginia state penitentiary for years, and was open to all comers for application to the bite of a mad dog, or other allied wound. One such (perhaps the same) was at a later date sold by auction for $39. Still more famous was that brought from Russia in 1887 by a physician of that country who settled in Nevada. It had previously been exploited in that country for at least a century and a half—a fact supported by documentary evidence. The document was written in native Russian; and, as nobody concerned could read it, everybody implicitly believed what they were told of it. The owner offered the stone for sale for $1,500, and a joint stock company was formed for the purchase. A thousand shareholders advanced $1 each, and the balance was made up by a farmer who became its keeper when the purchase was completed. Its fame still flourishes, and it is said that an offer of $3,000 has been refused for it.—American Medicine.

DIVIDED WITH THE JURY

Pompey today is a familiar figure among the colored citizens of a town in southern Georgia, though his appearances in court to answer for petty thefts are less frequent than in the days of his youth.

On one occasion Pompey was arraigned for stealing a dozen or more watermelons from a neighbor's patch.

He appeared calm and unconcerned in court while his lawyer spoke in his defense, and later when the jury rendered the verdict, "not guilty" Pompey's white teeth glistened as he lapsed into an expansive smile of complete satisfaction.

As he turned to leave the court room the judge, who was well acquainted with the old negro's tricks, said: "Now, Pompey, I believe that you did steal those melons, despite the jury's opinion on the subject."

Pompey scratched his wooly head meditatively, and then drawled: "Yas sir, yas sir, Jedge, yo' sho' is right; hit's jes' as you say; I su[illegible] did jes' natchelly use persuasion wid dem millons; but you see, Jedge, de jury dey help eat 'em."

THE SMALLEST LEGACY.

Next to the proverbial shilling, perhaps the smallest legacy has been inherited by a native of New Zealand. He had a son who died in the Dutch Indies and left effects to the amount of 13 pence halfpenny. The money was payable at Middleburg and the man had to walk ten Dutch leagues for it, losing also a day's work.

CLAIMS A PERFECT VACUUM

Prof. Elmer Gates, of Chevy Chase, Md., claims to have produced a perfect vacuum by introducing molten glass of a low melting point into a test tube of very hard glass and then heating the tube for 30 hours with a suction piston in the mouth of the tube. When this piston is withdrawn the molten glass automatically rises and seals the tube. The space thus left is claimed to be a perfect vacuum. Such a tube has been used in X-ray experiments with remarkable results.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, in mapping out the problems of the future, gives first place to the necessity of fighting the bacteria which give us our diseases. Next to the actual bacteria of disease, the mosquitos and flies are the most dangerous enemies of man. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria, yellow fever, and other fatal troubles. The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid, cholera and other plagues of the human race.

Dr. Pierce, the eminent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says, "If each person will consider his system as an army of men which he controls as a general, and will see to its proper provisioning and that it has plenty of ammunition in the shape of good red blood, he will be able to overcome the enemy in these germs of disease." Every healthy man has five million red blood corpuscles to every square millimeter of blood. The best tonic for increasing the red blood corpuscles and building up healthy tissue is no doubt Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine has been on the market for over a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousand.

Many popular patent medicines or tonics are made up largely of alcohol and will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weaker for resistance. What is needed is an alterative extract, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, that will assist the stomach in assimilating or taking from the food such elements as are required for the blood, also an alterative that will assist the activity of the liver and cause it to throw off the poisons in the blood. When we have accomplished this we have put the system in a fortified condition so strong that it can repel the germs of disease which we find everywhere—in the street-cars, the shops, the factories, the bedrooms, wherever many people congregate, or where sunlight and good air do not penetrate.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Neglected constipation means headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, foul taste in the mouth, biliousness, pimples, and palpitation of the heart. Constipation is promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One for mild cases, otherwise two.

SHOULD FOOD BE SALTED?

French Scientists Say There Is No Necessity for It.

This is no new question, but apparently it is not settled yet. In an exhaustive discussion of it, M. Rene Laufer concludes that while salt is absolutely necessary to the animal organism, enough of for our needs is contained naturally in our ordinary articles of food, so that the addition of it as a condiment is superfluous, says the Revue Scientifique. Tales of disease caused by lack of salt he dismisses as untrustworthy. Says M. Laufer:

"The desire for salt is certainly universal. It seems to have been used everywhere at all times and in all civilizations. The same salt seasons today the miserable portion of the Soudanese negro and the choice dishes of European tables. * * * The need of salt is not limited to man, many animals seek it with avidity. * * * So general a predilection, so imperious a desire should not be regarded as a simple incident, that is certain; but do they correspond to an unavoidable necessity?"

Is it not curious that the chloride of sodium should be the only salt that we take from nature to add to those contained in our food itself? Other mineral substances play a much more important part in the constitution of the tissues, the salts of lime and the phosphate of soda, for instance * * * When we use these by themselves it is as medicine.

"The taste for salt is not innate or instinctive; it is acquired. The mother's milk contains very little salt. Cow's milk has at least four times as much, but even this amount the adult who should live on milk alone—say, three quarts a day—would take more chloride than he needs.

"Man in a state of nature does not salt his food. Primitive peoples who lead a pastoral and nomadic life do not add salt to what they eat. * * * The same is true of animals. Dogs and cats do not like salt. Even the domestic herbivores get along very well if salt is not added to their food."

M. Laufer discredits all tales of illness from the discontinuance of salt. The French soldiers who were said to have suffered from lack of salt in the seige of Metz did so, he says, simply because they required it to hide the taste of the spoiled meat that they were forced to eat. The story of the Russian serfs who are reported to have fallen ill when deprived of salt by their lords bears on its face, M. Laufer thinks, marks of its falsity.

Among the chief morbid symptoms said to follow the lack of salt is edema, or swelling, but the writer shows that nowadays a diet without salt is prescribed for this trouble, and has been effective in curing it. In the same way he disposes to his satisfaction of all the different ills said to arise when one is deprived of salt.

Finally, he calculates the amount of salt necessary to carry on the processes of organic animal life and the amount lost by excretion and comes to the following conclusion:

Our food, provided, it constitutes a proper regimen in the physiologic sense of the word, contains in itself and with no necessity of adding to it from outside, sufficient salt for our needs.

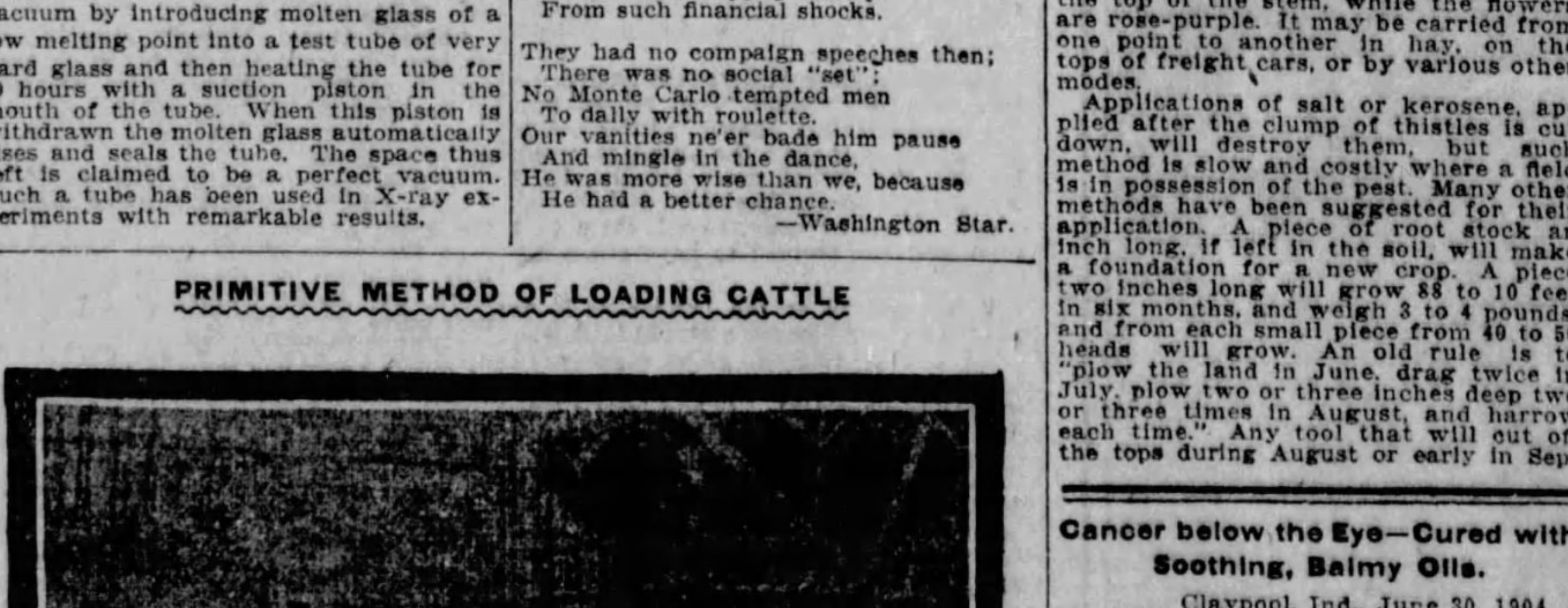
ADVANTAGES.

King Solomon was wondrous wise
But in his early day
No man strange tips would advertise
About what horse to play;
There were no Wall Street deals to tempt
His money into stocks,
He was most happily exempt
From such financial shocks.

They had no compaign speeches then;
There was no social "set";
No Monte Carlo tempted men
To dally with roulette.
Our vanities ne'er bade him pause
And mingle in the dance,
He was more wise than we, because
He had a better chance.

—Washington Star.

PRIMITIVE METHOD OF LOADING CATTLE



The Mississippi river steamboat, which was the primitive means of transportation up and down the great valley, still survives with its primitive methods of handling freight. No hoisting machinery is used. All freight regardless of size or weight, whether merchandise or live stock, is put on board by a gang of negro roustabouts, bossed by a white mate. They use no tools outside of a rope and the chain bar.

Loading cattle is an amusing sight. The "rousters" throw a rope over the horns of a steer, and then six or seven of they pull the unwilling steer down the slanting stage plank.

These roustabouts work day and night. They sleep under the boilers at odd hours when the boat is running. They are paid $75 per month, but spend most of it for whisky and never save a cent.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which, will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have been a reader of The Blade for at least 30 years, and can say it is the best paper out today for farmers, truckers and stockmen. The first question I ever asked of the Farmstead is, what is broom corn seed good for? Can your fatten hogs, chickens or cattle on it? Will someone who knows answer?—S., Lewisberry, Pa.

Can any Blade reader give us the effect it has on sweet potatoes to cut off the vines, and if he has ever tested the difference in large and small Irish potatoes for seed?—H., Erwin, Tenn.

Will some of your readers of The Blade please tell me why my cider vingar turns black when out of the keg a short time, and what can I put in to it to prevent it doing so? I am a Blade reader, and enjoy the Farmstead questions and answers very much.—J., Tumtum, Wash.

Will some reader of experience please tell me how to sort, grade and prepare my tobacco for market to the best advantage?—K., Lexington, Ky.

Are coal ashes of any use on the farm? If so, what?—B., Athens, O.

Will some one tell how to get rid of mites on chickens? I get rid of lice with gas lime.—J. Tumtum, Wash.

Will some one person please tell me about the watering and care of house plants?—R., Ashtabula, O.

How can I get rid of Bermuda grass?—Farmer, Roanoke, Va.

Can anyone tell me how to cultivate sweet corn for the market so that it will be fit for marketing earlier?—H., Canajoharie, N. Y.

I would be thankful to have some Blade reader tell me all about the culture of artichokes, and if there is a market for them outside of the large cities?—M., Worthington, O.

Planting Plum Stones.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell R., of Auburn, Neb., that it is easy to start plum trees from the seed, but they are not likely to bear the same kind of plums as the tree from which they came. The green gage comes true from seed, but your Miner seedlings will be likely to bear something very different. Insert some Miner buds near the root of your little trees next August if you want Miner plums.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

A Hand-Made Windmill.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of Sept. 22 a Kansas man wanted to know how to make a windmill. He can do it by setting an upright post, supporting an upright shaft, having a hub on top, carrying three horizontal arms, to each of which are hinged light rectangular frames, covered with heavy muslin or light canvas, regulated to swing in one direction only, from horizontal to perpendicular. The sails are carried with wind at right angles to it, and return edgewise against the wind. The post may lean two feet at the top, so as to shorten the connection of the upper box with it. The lower bearing may be in a post set even with the ground, under the upper bearing. The pulley, four feet in diameter, secured near the bottom of the shaft, may have a smooth, true groove for rope band burned into its circumference by a crowbar, its one end resting in a hole in a post, the other in hand, while the middle, in contact with the wheel, is red hot.—G., Manhattan, Kan.

Currants.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one asked lately if fall or spring was the best time to set out currants? Either will do. Choose the season most convenient for yourself, if you mean the plants from the nursery; but cuttings intended to make plants should be set in fall. I quote from Green's Fruit Grower: Dig a ditch six inches deep. The cuttings—of this season's growth—are cut eight inches long. Lean a cutting against the end of the ditch, throw some earth upon it, and pound the dirt down solid with a wooden maul. Lay another, and pound again, and so on. They may be six or eight inches apart, and with one or two buds in sight. As winter comes on, cover with coarse manure. In the early spring uncover the row of cuttings, leaving the manure to be dug in. Give clean culture for two years, and you will have plants such as you pay $4 per 100 for at the nursery.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Cure for Sweeney.

Editor Farmstead:—I have noticed an inquiry for a cure for sweeney, I send one that has been used with uniform success and does not blister. Make a liniment of equal parts of oil of amber, oil of spike and spirits of turpentine; wet the part affected every 48 hours.—S., Waco, Neb.

Blue Grass.

Editor Farmstead:—To Southern Illinois: You may get a stand of blue grass in your yard without plowing—and you may not. Sow the seed, then spread some fine manure, and give a good dragging. Orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata) is a good grass for lowland here in New York. You may get a stand by dragging and manuring.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Canadian Thistles.

Editor Farmstead:—Reply to a question in The Blade of September 15, I would say that if farmers allow weeds to get hold of their land, it is their own fault. No weed can be harmful if it be kept down. The so-called Canada thistle is really a native of Europe, being early introduced into Canada and spreading into every portion of the United States. Experiments made at the Idaho station show that it is not as difficult to get rid of as has been supposed, although laws passed for its destruction by several states have been of no avail. It spreads slowly compared with some weeds, due principally to lack of fertility in the seeds, most of the seeds being light, only the heavy ones germinating, and they are not carried far. But its progress by means of long white root stocks is rapid, a large field being covered in that manner in a few years, and it then assumes a strong hold on the soil. It is a perennial, with slender stems, the leaves being prickly, the heads congregated on the top of the stem, while the flowers are rose-purple. It may be carried from one point to another in hay, on the tops of freight cars, or by various other modes.

Applications of salt or kerosene, applied after the clump of thistles is cut down, will destroy them, but such method is slow and costly where a field is in possession of the pest. Many other methods have been suggested for their application. A piece of root stock an inch long, if left in the soil, will make a foundation for a new crop. A piece two inches long will grow 88 to 10 feet in six months, and weigh 3 to 4 pounds, and from each small piece from 40 to 50 heads will grow. An old rule is to "plow the land in June, drag twice in July, plow two or three inches deep two or three times in August, and harrow each time." Any tool that will cut off the tops during August or early in September will destroy them as they can not live if the tops are kept down.

Experiments made at the Illinois station succeeded in completely exterminating them. (1) Cut the thistles when in full bloom as close to the ground as possible, and then plow 3 inches deep, sowing millet or Hungarian grass, seeding heavily, and then harrow. (2) In September plow the millet seed under and then seed heavily with rye. Plow the rye under in May and again seed to millet or Hungarian grass (or plant a hoe crop, such as cabbage or potatoes.) (3) Continue the close cultivation, being careful to keep them cut down from July until frost. If frost is not here too soon the constant cutting down of the thistles as fast as they appear, will greatly reduce their number, or exterminate them. It is rather late to use Hungarian grass for this year, though the suggestions given are not out of place for another season, but the ground may be seeded to rye this fall, which should be plowed under next spring.

Most farmers object to losing the use of their land for a year while destroying thistles, and they constantly grow crops on the land until the thistles get ahead. By judicious selection of crops the use of the land need not be lost. By sowing rye in the fall, cultivating peas, onions, early cabbage or early potatoes the next spring, and then following the peas with late cabbage or late potatoes, with the growing of turnips as a late crop, using the hoe or wheel hoe, so as not to allow a sprig of grass or a weed of any kind to appear, the land will be kept clean, good crops obtained and the thistles destroyed in two seasons. One of the most progressive farmers in Pennsylvania destroyed the thistles on a piece of land that had been abandoned by a previous owner, by growing late potatoes thereon for two seasons, the work required during the second year being only one-fourth the cost of the first year; and he also made a profit on the potato crop. Millet and Hungarian grass are crops that grow so rapidly as to crowd out weeds, and make excellent summer crops, serving well when thistles are cut down in July, at which time the millet seed may be sown. Crops that demand clean cultivation should always be grown on thistle land, as the most inexpensive mode of getting rid of such pests. —H., Southern Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—The Canada thistle is wild in Europe. If well established, there is no use in trying to exterminate it. Any field may be practically cleared of it by seeding it to grass and mowing the grass for hay—if the grass is thick and good. A good sod must be had; thin grass will not kill thistles; so top-dress with manure, if necessary, until the grass is strong. The first mowing will greatly diminish them, the second will about finish them for as long as the land is kept in grass. But if the ground is plowed, you are apt to have them again from dormant seed or roots, or both, beginning in a small way and increasing from year to year. If you seed down again the second year and mow as before, you will not have many. It is of no use to cut or dig thistles, so long as there is no other growth to take their place. Here in this part of western New York, thistles have greatly diminished of their own accord in late years.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

As to Moles.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to G., of Hamilton, O.: Moles damage gardens, etc., by driving runs or burrows under the plants, disturbing the roots or letting in the air, or both, so that the plants droop or die. They also throw up mounds of fresh earth on lawns, without much regard for the looks. Some call the field mouse a mole, and if this is the mole you mean, it is a damaging animal, girdling trees and gnawing everything it ought not to. The shrew is also a "mole," but this, too, is incorrect. There are two real moles—the 'star-nose,' or "rose" mole, and another, which has no other common name than mole. The field mouse is a rodent, living mostly on vegetable food. The true moles eat mostly worms, etc. The shrew, also, is insectivorous. This latter animal lives mostly in the woods, and farmers have little to do with him. Some writers hold moles beneficial because of the insects they eat. It is the havoc they make in loosening and tearing up the soil that provokes us, making us set traps, etc.—G., Arkport, New York.

Editor Farmstead:—Why does that Hamilton, O., man want to kill moles? A distinguished naturalist carefully examined the stomachs of fifteen moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots; on the contrary, they were filled by the remains of earthworms. Not satisfied by this fact, he shut up several moles in a box containing sods of earth, on which fresh grass was growing, and a smaller cage of grubs and earthworms. In nine days two moles devoured 349 white worms, 193 earthworms, 25 caterpillars and a mouse (skin and bones) which had been alive in the box. He next gave them nothing but vegetables. In 24 hours two moles died of starvation. Another naturalist calculated that two moles destroyed 20,000 white worms, or grubs, in a single year. If this is correct, it is a strong argument in favor of multiplying rather than destroying the moles.—A., South, Bend, Ind.

Gooseberry Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice a request as to when to plant gooseberry seed. I would advise setting plants instead. Good plants will bear some the first year, after setting out in the fall.—D., Wilmington, O.

Chemical Fertilizers.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to a query in a recent issue, I believe the instructions given from the experiment stations are of valuable assistance to those who use fertilizers, but, unfortunately, every farmer must take into consideration the wants of his particular farm, the kind of soil, the previous crops, the drainage and other conditions before he can apply any rules in the matter of using fertilizers. The main point is how can a farmer use fertilizers to the best advantage and at the least cost, and he must to a certain extent determine it for himself, for the reasons given; but there are some matters connected with the purchase of fertilizers which apply to all. No farmer should buy something that he does not need for giving immediate results; that is, do not buy any kind of fertilizer that the soil does not require, and do not purchase any kind that is not easily converted into plant food for the next crop. It is true that many farmers are unable to determine for themselves what kinds to buy, but they can at least save something on the most costly of all—nitrogen. Then it may be asked: How is the farmer to know when he has the nitrogen? He can only compare and reason from his experience, as there is no possible way to assist him, the condition of the land depending on its treatment for a generation.

If a farm is made to produce clover, or a large number of animals are kept, the surmise may be that the land is fairly well supplied with nitrogen, especially if a large share of the food purchased for the cattle consisted of linseed or cottonseed meal, bran and middlings, and which were used, but even then something depends on the kind of crops grown and sold off the farm. If clover enters into the rotation of crops regularly, however, then the farmer is safe, for clover will derive not only a sufficiency of nitrogen for itself, but also a surplus, a large portion of which is left over in the soil in the roots, and another portion is returned in the hay consumed. Being able to eliminate the cost of nitrogen from his fertilizers, the farmer can then procure his plant food at less than one-third the cost of the nitrogen, which saving will be more than the profit from the crop some years.

The mineral fertilizers—phosphates and potash—are not only essential elements for all crops, but the promoters of the accumulation of nitrogen also, inasmuch as the nitrogen-gathering crops thrive best when well supplied with potash and lime, and in thus using the mineral salts the farmer not only adds plant food, but prepares his land for an increased supply of nitrogen.

The fact that soils will leach and the soluble matter is carried off by rains and melting snows, has caused much discussion on the matter of plowing and applying fertilizers. Whether it is better to leave the ground covered during the winter with the weeds or stubble or some growing crops, or plow in the fall and allowing the frost to enter, is an unsettled problem, but it amounts to something when the farmer applies his fertilizers, however, and that depends on the form of the fertilizers he uses. It is possible that if the farmer is to use ground bone or ground rock he should plow his land during the late fall or winter if possible, and work these substances in well with the harrow, as they give off their particles slowly, and may not provide a sufficiency of plant food if applied in the spring, but if he defers the application until spring he must use superphosphate or acidulated rock in order to secure immediate results. In such cases he must pay for the sulphuric acid, which is of no value to him whatever, hence the cheapest kind of phosphate is that in the form of meal, and which should be applied now or early in the year. The potash used is nearly always in the form of a soluble salt, and may be applied when the land is plowed in the spring (the earlier the better), and if it is deemed advisable to use nitrogen (as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia) the application may be after plowing later, or when the seed is about to be planted.

Early Winter Eggs.

Editor Farmstead: Lately a reader asked how to get early eggs in winter. The experiment station of this state in recent bulletin, says that in order to get early eggs some extra feed in addition to the ordinary ration generally given by farmers is needed. As a rule the trouble on the farm is that after corn is gathered there is an overabundance of grain lying around, and in consequence the fowls become too fat. All farmers have hay to spare, at least they should have, and a few pounds per week fed to hens will greatly increase the egg production. Clover hay is best, but any kind is good. Feed as follows: Cut into as short lengths as possible (¼ to ½ inch) and in the evening fill a 2-gallon bucket full, cover and place on the kitchen stove and allow it to boil as long as there is fire. When the morning fire is built allow the hay to heat again; then drain off the water and mix with the hay 3 quarts of wheat bran, or enough to make it crumbly. This will make nearly 2 gallons of feed. Give it to 100 hens as a morning feed. Remember, this is for cold weather and for fowls that are at liberty on the farm.

In the evening late supply what they will consume of corn one day, and oats next, and so on. Be sure to give plenty fresh water every day, and on very cold mornings it is a good idea to make the water slightly warm. If you do not, it will freeze at once and be of no service. Be sure the henhouse has good, tight ends and sides and always front the house to the south. The warmer the fowls are in winter, without supplying artificial heat, the more eggs they will lay and the earlier they will become broody.

If eggs are wanted for hatching purposes do not have too many cocks. One male to fifteen hens for the farm is much better than two, if all run together. Dispose of all hens that are past the profitable age, which, generally speaking, 3 years, and do not expect fertile eggs from cocks 4 to 6 years old. It is best to use either 1 or 2 year old males.—B., Wilmington, N. C.

Lice on Pigs.

An American breeder says: "Having a number of pigs, I noticed after they were 8 or 10 weeks old, old enough to wean, some of them were not doing just as I would like to have them; some of them were lousy, some a little mangy and others looked measleyfied. I had used kerosene and it did not have the desired effect. I was disappointed, but had some sheep dip in store; seeing it was good for lice and mange, and skin diseases in sheep, concluded to try it on the pigs.

"I put in a barrel 25 gallons of water and one quart of dip, and stirred it up good, then dipped the pigs. Never saw such a change; not over 15 minutes' work. Left barrel in pen, and whenever I saw a pig the least thing the matter with the skin, I dumped it in the barrel of dip. I have the cleanest, nicest lot of shoats ever raised, and advise all raisers of hogs to try it. Dip your pigs several times at 4 to 12 weeks old and see for yourselves. It will more than save the price in feed, better growth; kills all lice and humor in the skin, besides disinfects them."

Cancer below the Eye—Cured with Soothing, Balmy Oils.

Claypool, Ind., June 30, 1904.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—I will endeavor to write what the treatment of the Combination Oil Cure has done for my cancer. It was December when I first corresponded with you, and how hard it was to convince me, even after the literature had been sent, that cancer could be cured. I had been taught from my youth up that cancers could not be cured by man. I was induced to send for a month's treatment. At the time I begun treatment the cancer, which was located beneath my left eye, protruded to such an extent that I could not wear my glasses and the sight of my left eye was impaired. It had been growing for about six years, beginning when I was 72 years old; am now 78. My father before me had a cancer that caused his death. After using your treatment as you instructed, my cancer was entirely eradicated, and today there is hardly a scar left and the sight of the eye is nearly as strong as the other one, praise the Lord. My neighbors say that this cure is marvelous. I hope that your name will never die and that your soul will forever find rest in Him. Your unworthy servant, healed and saved to the uttermost, JOSIAH REED.

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MELODY IN SQUASHVILLE.

I hain't so much on music—leastwise I
don't care a heap
'Bout goin' to grand op'ry, till they git
the price down cheap.
I heered that feller Susy and I heerd a
dago band
That all the folks around me 'lowed was
elegant and grand,
I hain't no hand for male quartets or
singin' by the choir,
But tha's one bit of melody that gits me
on all fire;
And that's when Mary Ann, my gal, sets
down to the pianny
And plays that intermezzer from the
"Caviar Rustycanny."

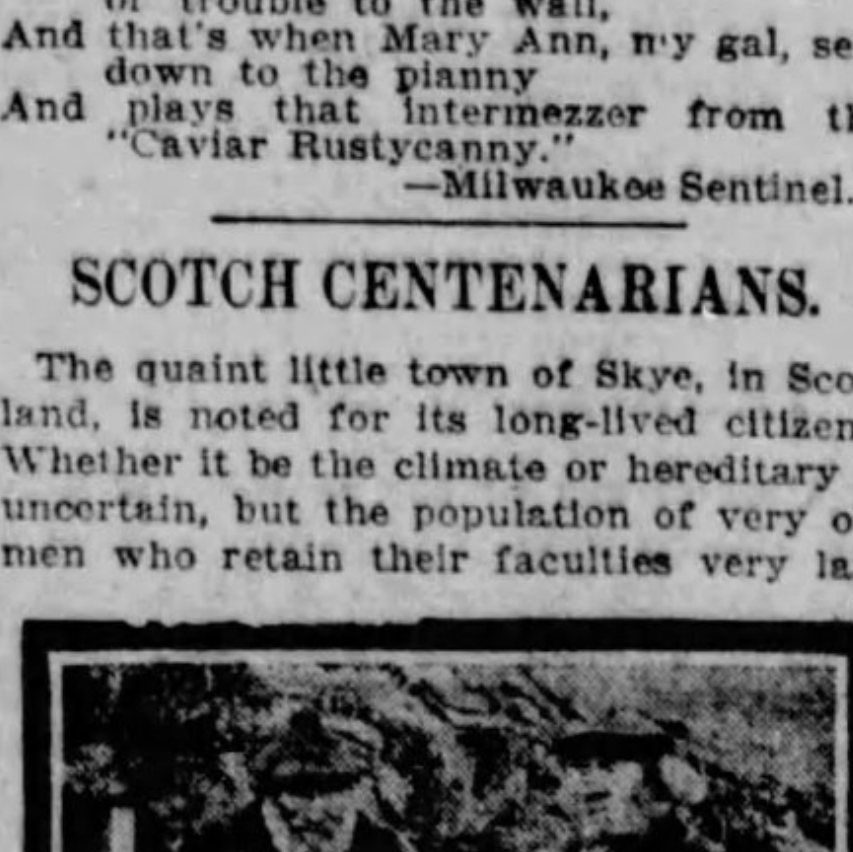
I never played no tune myself exceptin'
"Home, Sweet Home;"
I uster do that sometimes with some paper and comb.
I never learnt to read no notes or figger
out the scale,
And as fer gettin' up to sing, I'd sooner
go to jail.
When folks sitting talkin' music it jes'
puts me to the bad,
But tha's one time I like it, though it
makes me sorter sad;
And that's when Mary Ann, my gal, sets
down to the pianny
And plays that intermezzer from the
"Caviar Rustycanny."

I s'pose I'd like it better if it had some
homely name—
I don't quite get the meanin' o' them
words, because I'm lame
On all them foreign langwidges—it ain't
a derned bit clear;
It's somethin' bout a sandwich, and I
s'pose a can o' beer,
But Shakespeare says that names don't
cut much figger after all,
And thar's one time when music turns
ol' trouble to the wall,
And that's when Mary Ann, my gal, sets
down to the pianny
And plays that intermezzer from the
"Caviar Rustycanny."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

SCOTCH CENTENARIANS.

The quaint little town of Skye, in Scotland, is noted for its long-lived citizens. Whether it be the climate or hereditary is uncertain, but the population of very old men who retain their faculties very late in life is unusually large. A couple of characteristic figures are shown in the accompanying illustration. The old men have a combined age of 204 years.



He Was It.

"Geniuses," declaimed the poet, "are born, not made."

"Are there more geniuses in the world than you, pa? Ma said you were the only one."

"Your ma is usually right, my boy."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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FIND HISTORIC MARKER

Subway Diggers Uncover Shaft at Site of Old Fort George.

A monument of white Italian marble, which was erected by the city in 1818 to perpetuate the southwestern bastion of old Fort George, and which had been buried and forgotten, was uncovered by the subway diggers on the west side of State street, about 100 feet north of Bridge street. It lay about 32 inches below the street surface.

The shaft is 30 inches high, 31 inches long and 29 inches wide. On the face is the inscription:

"To Perpetuate the Site of the S. W. Bastion of Fort George, in 40 Degrees, 42 Minutes, 2 Seconds, N. L., as Observed by Captain John Montresson and David Rittenhouse in October, 1769, the Corporation of the City of New York, Have Erected This Monument., A. D. MDCCCXVIII."

The shaft rested on a brown stone base, about eight inches thick. Scratched on the top were the initials, 'E. W." Some tree roots were uncovered near the spot, and John Healy, an old expressman, who have lived in the neighborhood 60 years, says a big elm tree formerly stood on the spot. Healy does not remember the monument.

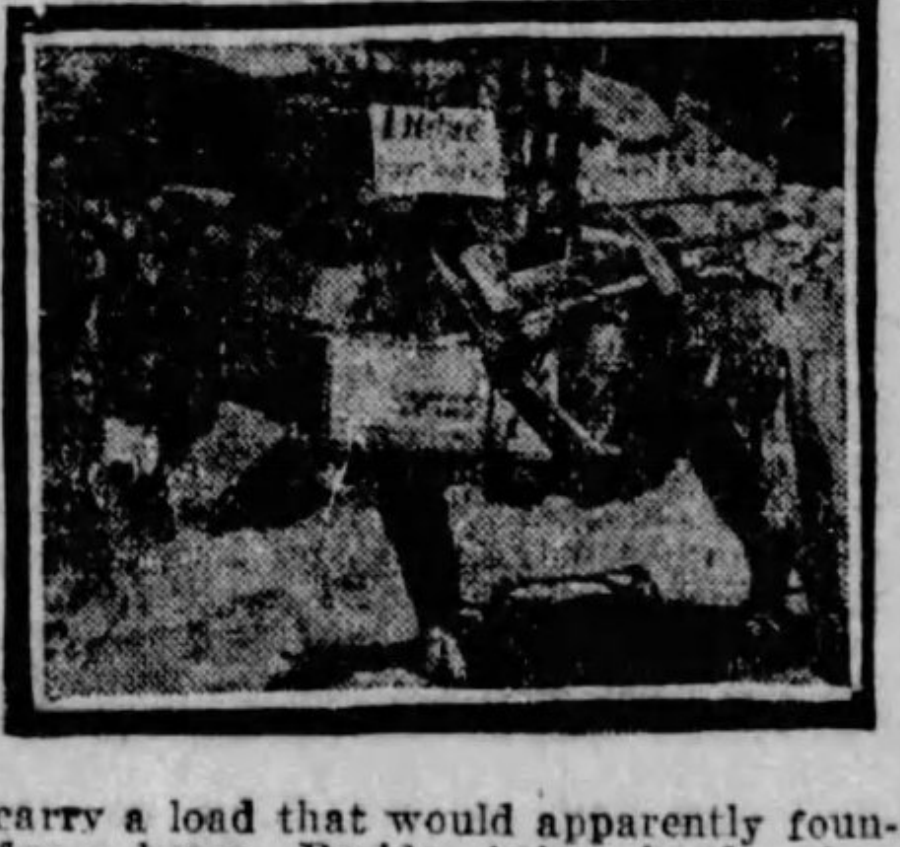
Charles Hemstreet's "When Old New York Was Young" has a chapter devoted to the old fort, but there is no mention made of the monument. Mr. Hemstreet said that hundreds of such markers were erected by the city in the early part of the last century, and many of them were buried by workmen when the streets were graded. He added:

"In the year 1614 a stockade was built at that place by the early Dutch settlers as a temporary place of shelter for the fur traders. It was called Fort Manhattan, and was the property of the Dutch West India company. In the years 1664, when Manhattan island passed into the hands of the British, the stockade was made over into a fort. The island was called New York, after James, the duke of York, brother to Charles II, and the fort was called Fort James, in his honor. The duke of York later became King James II. In 1702, during the reign of Queen Anne, the name of the fort was changed and was called Fort Anne.

'In 1714, at the beginning of the reign of the Georges, it was called Fort George and remained so until it was demolished in 1787, to make room for what was known as the government house, erected to be the residence of Gen. Washington, the seat of government then being in New York. However, before it was completed, the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia, and Washington never occupied it. It was used as a custom house for a number of years, but was torn down in 1815, as it interfered with plans for residences in that section."—New York Tribune.

A HISTORIC MULE.

The donkey engine, though little, is capable of pulling surprisingly heavy loads. Here you see a human "donkey engine." It is a Mexican burro loaded with its pack. These little beasts can carry a load that would apparently founder a horse. Besides being hardy they are sure footed, and sometimes go over almost impassable mountain trails with excessive loads. The little beasts have done much for Western civilization. For years miners have used them exclusively in prospecting in wild and unfrequented quarters.



GREAT FUR SEASON.

Furriers are announcing that fine dark mink is to be greatly in vogue the coming winter. They also declare that moleskin has lost its hold on public favor and that there is far less demand for it, which is to be regretted because as a trimming it was exceedingly effective upon certain cloth street suits, and for small fur garments as well as fur cravats and muffs it proved becoming in a quiet suitable way.

Ermine is to be still the full dress fur of the season, and with imperial sables and South American chinchillas the pride of every woman's possession who can indulge in such luxuries.

There is also great stress put upon astrakan for the coming season and no doubt breitschwantz, will have its share of admiration and Persian lamb will not be quite discarded.

It remains to be seen whether the feminine public will yield to these dictates as they are now laid down; for, however complacent they are known to be where fashions are concerned, a growing independence manifests itself unexpectedly on some occasions.

A DUCHESS' RECREATION.

The Duchess of Marlborough is not much given to equestrian exercise, and when not driving her favorite black ponies, finds her chief outdoor recreation in her gardens at Blenheim, where she has her own "American bower," reminiscent of home, near the river, and a tent for morning lounges on one of the lawns, says the Chicago News.

The kennels with their numerous spaniels engage much of her attention, which is not absorbed by her collection of curious animals brought from Egypt and other places visited during her grace's travels abroad. One of them is a pet snake. The duchess has been well said to be a "sentimentalist who loves all things about her to be pretty and delicate."

QUEER WAY OF TELLING TIME

In Malay the natives keep a record of time in a remarkable manner. Floating in a bucket filled with water they place a cocoanut shell which by slow degrees the water find its way inside. This opening is so proportioned that it takes just one hour for the shell to fill and sink. Then a watchman calls out, the shell is emptied and the operation is begun again.

ODD LAWS OF BORNEO.

Justice in Borneo is administered in a most primitive manner. One way of deciding between two disputants is to give each a large lump of salt. These lumps are dropped in water and he whose lump is first dissolved is decided to be in the wrong. Or two live shell fish are placed on a plate and lime juice squeezed over them. The verdict is given according to which man's fish moves first.

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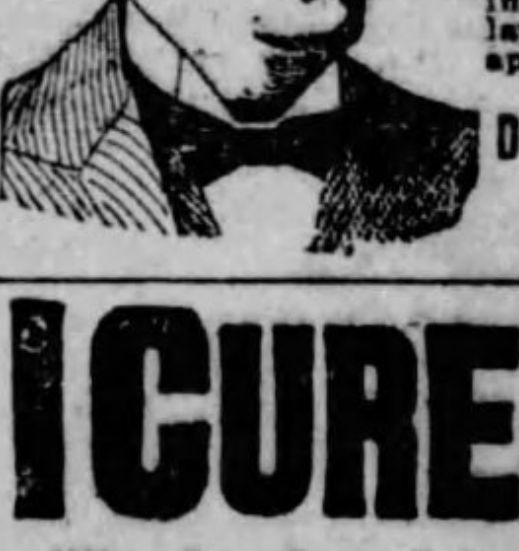

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NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN LIFE

The Japanese for a long time have published a newspaper in Chinese at Peking. A little while ago the Russo-Chinese Bank, disapproving of its tone, got out a rival sheet, and on the September 12, a third appeared, the inspiration of which comes from the German Legation.

When King Edward met the Emperor Francis Joseph at Marienbad recently, he wore the uniform of an Austro-Hungarian field marshal, which includes green plumes on the headpiece, a turquoise blue tunic and crimson trousers.

An officer sent to investigate the affairs of a government farm in the Transvaal, near Potchefstroom, found an expert at $4,000 a year, an assistant at $2,000 and another at $1,500 in charge of 200 chickens. Similar management had resulted in a loss, to date, of $1,500,000.

The Birmingham health department furnishes feeding bottles for the children of impoverished patients.

Rats give trouble in the London underground railway, by eating the rubber insulation off the wires.

A man of Halifax, Nova Scotia, wanted a vacation so badly that he pawned a cemetery lot in order to pay the expense of one.

The maneuvers of the First Army corps, British army, came to an abrupt close in the middle of the "campaign" the other day because the funds of the commanding general had run out. So the corps marched home to its camp at Aldershot.

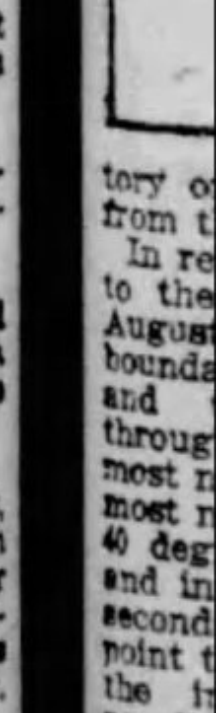
VALUE OF WRITTEN WORD

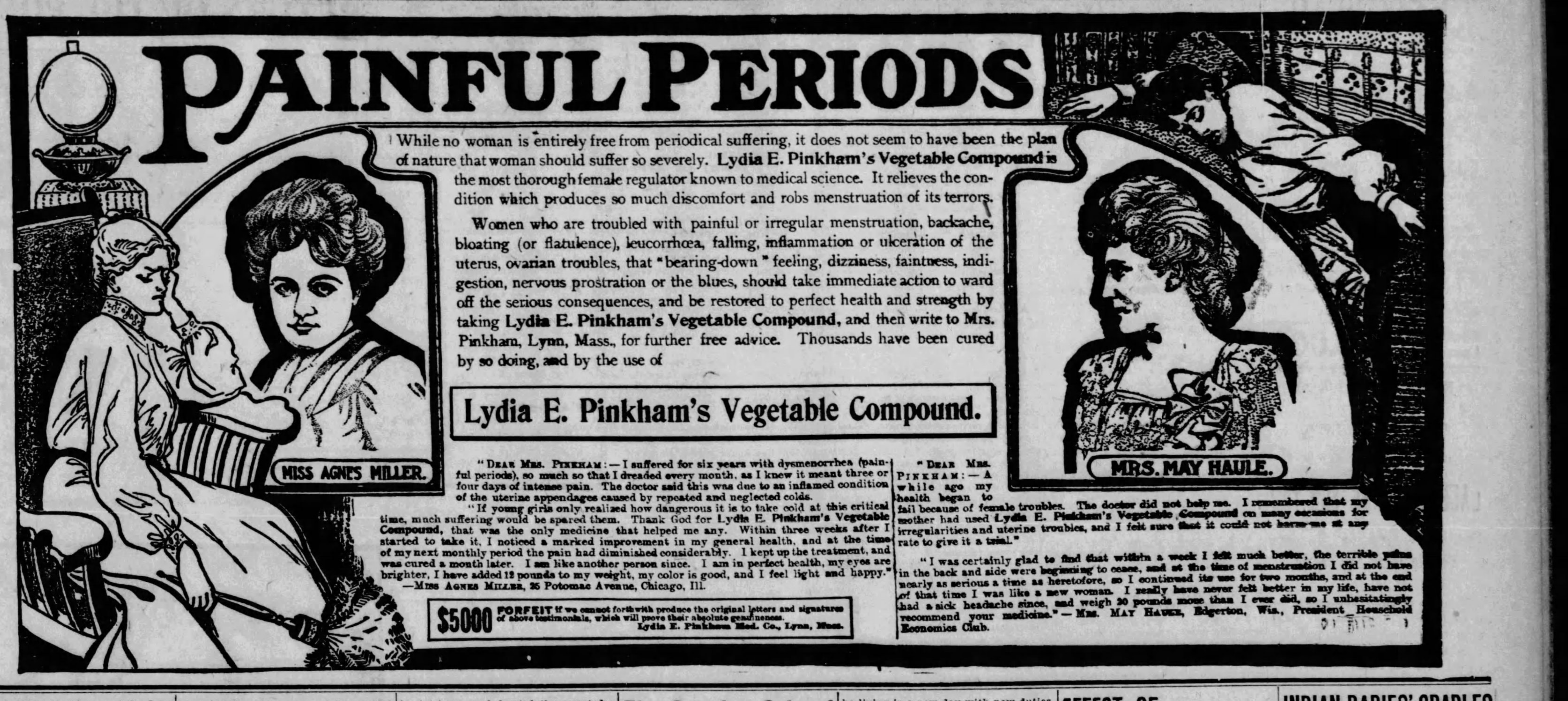
It is not every day in his reading that one comes across anything that is so thoroughly imbued with the gospel of hopefulness as the "Joy of Living" papers which Lillie Hamilton French is writing for the Delineator. To give good advice is one thing: to give helpful advice another—advice which, while it corrects, inspires and does not abase. This note, as well as the author's kindly philosophy, her big-hearted outlook upon life is evident in this paragraph from the chapter in the October number:

"We who find the spoken word a bother, and the written word a tax, must remember that the spoken and the written word help us when we express them, as they help those to whom they are addressed. They keep our currents of good will flowing, the springs of sympathy ever fresh and unencumbered in our souls. They help us, too, when we have dropped out of the race; when, for one reason or another, we have found ourselves no longer in the procession where the gay and the successful move. The spoken word marks the meeting ground where assurance is had that nothing parts those whose hearts are bound together. The written word is the hand touch, stretched across great silences."

Undecided About the Temperature.

A country doctor, who was attending a laird, had instructed the butler in the art of taking his master's temperature with a thermometer. On repairing to the house one morning he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature is not any higher today?" The man looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied: "Weel, I was just wonderin' about that myself. Ye see he deed at twal' o'clock."





PAINFUL PERIODS

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to have been the plan of nature that woman should suffer so severely. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition which produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing, and by the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MISS AGNES MILLER.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine that helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—MISS AGNES MILLER, 35 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

MRS. MAY HAULE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial."

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Gold and Silver Standards.

Will you please explain the difference between the gold standard and free silver?—R. M. M., Sweetwater, Tenn.

The coinage laws of all countries define their units of value by weight. Ever since 1873, the United States dollar has been, by law, the weight of 28.5 grains of standard gold. ("Standard" gold is nine-tenths pure gold and one-tenth alloy, by weight.) The VALUE of the dollar has been, ever since that, the price of that much gold bullion in the market of the world. The coinage stamp is but a certification of weight and alloy; no law can give additional value to it.

From the time the government under the constitution was founded, up to 1873, there had been attempts made to have a bimetallic standard. To have a real standard of this kind, it would require that the bullion value of the gold in the gold dollar and of the silver in the silver dollar, should be exactly equal. This is no more possible than that there should be a constant and invariable ratio between the values of a bushel of wheat and a bushel of corn. Demand and supply regulate the values of wheat and corn, the same as they do the values of gold and silver. If a law were passed when corn is 33⅓ cents and wheat $1 a bushel, that wheat and corn shall be a legal tender at the ratio of 1 to 3 (1 bushel of wheat to 3 of corn) it would be observed only so long as the price of a bushel of wheat would buy three bushels of corn.

That was the trouble with the bimetallic ratio of 16 to 1. When a dollar in silver was worth more as bullion than a dollar in gold, the silver dollars were melted up into bullion, and sold, and the reverse.

At the time of the passage of the coinage act of 1873, a silver dollar was worth 1 or 2 cents more than a gold dollar. Then came the great discoveries of silver on the Comstock lode, and elsewhere in the western United States. As a result, silver fell in price relatively to gold. Nobody objected to the coinage act of 1873, which dropped the silver dollar from our coinage, up to that time. The reason it was done is that given above—that the silver in the silver dollar, as bullion, was worth 1 or 2 cents more than a gold dollar. So, why should a mine owner take 102 or 103 cents of silver to the mint, and have it coined into a dollar whose legal tender value was only 100 cents?

But by 1877—four years afterward—the tremendous output of silver had reduced its market price so that the 412.5 grains of standard silver (nine-tenths of pure silver and one-tenth of alloy, by weight) was not worth as much, as bullion, as the market value of 28.5 grains of standard gold. So there was raised a howl to give silver the privilege of free coinage, the same as gold had.

Now, the whole point of this was, that the coinage laws of the United States, up to 1873, had given free coinage to both silver and gold, in dollars or larger denominations of gold, with full legal tender privileges. So, if a man could take 90, or 80, or 70, or any other number of cents' worth of silver bullion to the mint, and have it made into a coin stamped "one dollar," either he would make the profit between the net price of his silver and a dollar, or the silver dollar would fall in purchasing value. It would still be called a dollar, but it would not buy as much as a gold dollar. The difference between the purchasing power of the two would be the difference in their bullion value.

Of course the latter would have happened. The experiment has been tried, time and again, in the history of the world, always with the same result. The law of trade is this. The purchasing power of a coin, whether of silver or gold, which is given full legal tender power by law, is always just what the metal in it is worth as bullion in the markets of the world.

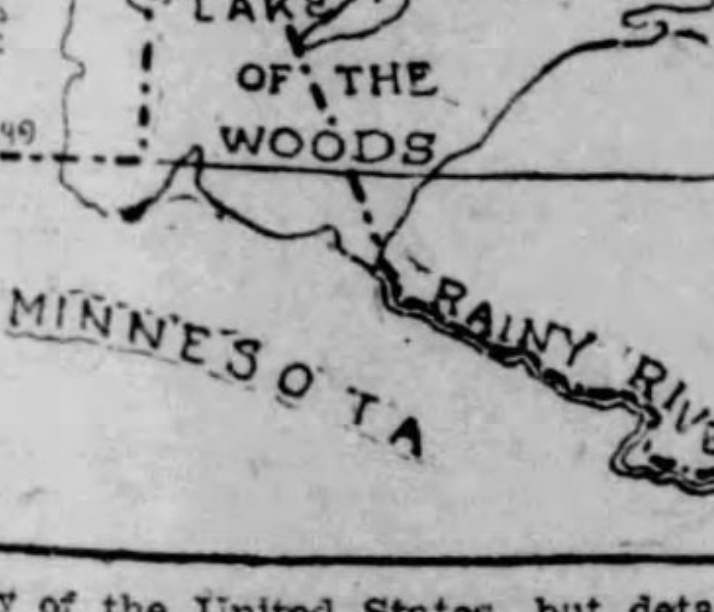
The free silver fanatics claimed to believe that if by law, a silver "dollar" were made equal to a gold dollar, its purchasing power would be exactly the same. All the experience of the world proved the opposite. But on this very absurd issue the national campaigns of 1896 and 1900 were fought; and this year, the Democratic party dropped the issue and said nothing about it in their platform.

The Minnesota "Jog."

Will you please tell all you can about the small piece of land north of Minnesota, just across the Lake of the Woods? What is it called and when was it joined to the United States?—O. H., Briensburg, Ky.

The bit of land referred to is part of the state of Minnesota. In the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of December 18, 1902, we printed a letter from Hon. W. A. Richards, assistant commissioner of the general land office, in reply to a letter of inquiry sent him by the editor. We reproduce the letter from our files of that date, with a map which shows that Minnesota (and the United States) own a tract of land entirely separated from that state and from the United States. The map clearly illustrates the letter:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter requesting information in regard to the small tract of country west of the Lake of the Woods, forming part of the territory of the United States, but detached from the main portion of the country.



In reply I have to staet that, according to the second article of the treaty of August 9, 1842, with Great Britain, the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions passes through the Lake of the Woods, to the most northwestern point thereof; the said most northwestern point being in latitude 49 degrees 23 minutes 55 seconds north, and in longitude 95 degrees 14 minutes 38 seconds west from Greenwich. From this point the boundary line runs due south to the intersection with the forty-ninth parallel, and the point of intersection falls in the Lake of the Woods. It thus occurs that a tract of United States territory is entirely detached from the main portion of our country.

The said tract forms a portion of the ceded lands of the Red Lake Indian reservation. The area is roughly estimated at 85,000 acres. Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, Ass't. Com'r.

As there are 640 acres in a square mile, the tract contains a little more than 13 square miles.

Inspiration of the Bible.

Is the Bible (Old and New Testaments) of Divine origin? If so, will you give through your valued columns what is considered as the best proof that it is Divine. Please give some proof outside of the Bible.—R. H. C., Boma, Tenn.

Now, the editor of the Bureau will not express his opinion as to whether the strictly ethical and religious portions of the Bible are inspired. The question, you see, is not whether they are, but what are the proofs? Now, as a matter of fact, there is no proof of inspiration but the claims of the book itself. For instance, St. Paul, in 2d Timothy, iii, 16, says: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God," etc.; and in 2d Peter, i, 21, Peter says: "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." But these utterances are not proofs. Dowie declares himself to be a reincarnation of Elijah, and hundreds of his followers assert the same thing. But that does not prove it true. Similarly, the quotations above do not prove the inspiration of the scriptures. We do not say they are not inspired; what we do say is, there is no proof outside of the Bible itself that such is the case.

What we Christians call the Old Testament is a number of books, written at intervals through hundreds of years and composed of the separate writings which the Jews held, and now hold, sacred as: First, the history of the Jews from the creation of the world; second, of certain promises made to the Jews, by God, that they were his chosen people; third, an elaborate ceremonial law; fourth, certain prophecies, the bulk of which are denunciations of the Jews because of their failure to do what these earlier books commanded; with certain other writings, such as the Psalms, Proverbs, Ruth, Job, etc., which do not come under the above categories.

Then comes a blank of several hundred years, to the birth of Jesus. He was a Jew, born of a Jewish mother; so far as we are told of His life, He was strict in His observance of the Jewish laws, both moral and ceremonial; but he was put to death by a Roman governor, not because of anything He had done contrary to the laws of the Roman empire, but because He had said things, and made claims, which antagonized the priestly hierarchy at Jerusalem. The Roman governor feared a mob uprising; and, after declaring that Jesus was without blame, he washed his hands, to symbolize his washing off of the guilt of Jesus' blood, and then, like the time serving coward that he was, he condemned Jesus to the cross—the then common punishment of criminals of the lower class—in order to placate the fanatical Jewish mob, led by their priests.

The four gospels give four different—and each very brief—stories of the life of Jesus. The Acts of the Apostles is not a summary of the doings of the apostles at all, but is chiefly a sketch of the conversion of Paul, and of his work. The remainder of the New Testament is made up of letters written to different churches or individuals, chiefly by Paul; and ends with a singular book, purporting to be written by St. John, the favorite disciple of Jesus.

Now, the last man who wrote anything in what is called the Bible of today died some 1,800 years ago. There is little in history outside the Bible about these things.

You ask for proof that the different books of the Old and New Testament are divine. In a legal sense, there is no such proof. It is all a matter of tradition.

Let us add one more thought for the sincere Christian investigator. There are today some 250 millions of people who believe in the writings of Confucius as we Christians believe in the Bible. They have no more proof of the truth of this belief than have we of the truth of the Bible. There are 148 millions of Buddhists who believe in the teachings of Buddha (Sakayama) as we do in the teachings of the Bible, with no more and no less proof of their truth. The same may be said of the Taoists, Shintoists, Jains, and other followers of non-Christian beliefs.

Another point it is well to keep in mind in considering our Protestant beliefs, is that the "inerrancy of the Bible" is a doctrine which dates back only to the Protestant reformation. From the time that the bishop of Rome came to the front as claiming to be the head of the whole Christian church and basing his claims on certain words of Jesus, recorded in the gospels (whether genuine or not, no man can tell) the popedom has claimed to be the exponent of the will of the Almighty, and its word to be of equal weight and authenticity with the recorded statements of the New Testament. When the Protestant reformation arose in Germany in the sixteenth century, this position was bitterly combated, and the main opponent of this claim of the Roman church was John Calvin. To put the matter briefly, Calvin's position was that the Catholics claimed the popedom to be infallible in matters of doctrine, but that the Bible was infallible instead; everything therein written was binding, anything not found there was not binding. Hence arose the error, prevalent even today, that everything in the Bible is divine in origin. No book of the Bible makes this claim. Certain books—notably some of the epistles in the New Testament—make the broad claim that they were written by inspiration, but the majority of the books of the Bible make no such claim.

Now, brethren, the truth hurts no one, in the long run. In the above answer, there are statements that will antagonize the prejudices of many. But these statements are negative; they deny that certain absurd claims of divinity for the books of the Bible are true. Please don't write us furious letters attacking us. If we have denied the truth, show us the proof of that truth. We shall be most glad to print it. But we will not give space to mere controversy. You must prove what you believe without quoting the Bible. If you do that, you can have all the space you require. But we cannot waste space to quote the Bible to prove that the Bible is true—or any part of it.

"Dead Beat" Debtors.

I have been in business for ten years. I find I have a large amount on my books that I can not collect. The majority of my debtors could pay, if they were simply honest. I have undertaken to collect some of these accounts by suit, but find that the law allowed the debtors certain exemptions which made my efforts a failure. I think that this law granting exemptions is a fraud, and that very seldom an honest debtor takes advantage of it. It is a great boon to the dead beat, who by the way is always well posted in regard to its provisions.

A groceryman had a bill before the last Iowa legislature making it possible to garnishee 10 per cent. of a married man's wages for any debt. The bill failed to pass.

In my opinion exemption laws make dead beats, and favor very few honest poor men. I do not know of a creditor who would take advantage of an honest poor man, and if this law was made to protect the poor, honest debtor against a hard-hearted creditor, it may just as well be repealed, for, under the present conditions, the honest poor man can get all the favors he needs, and there are very few of the creditor class who will take advantage of him. I think the law is a fraud. What do you think about it? And how did such laws happen to be enacted?—Reader, Hamburg, Iowa.

First, the fault, in your case, is largely your own. Why do you give long credit? The rule in any city of large size is, to send a statement of account on the first day of every month by mail, with a request for settlement. Probably that would be an innovation in your town; but why not adopt it? And then refuse further credit until the old bill is liquidated.

The curse of professional and other business in small places is the infernal long-credit system. This is abandoned to a very large degree in cities. A man announces that he will hereafter do a "cash" business. "Cash" means 30 days' credit—that is, till the first day of the next month. Then payment is expected and demanded.

In your profession, that of medicine, the evils of the credit system are perhaps greater than in any other business, except a small grocery business. The laws have not kept up with the development of modern business ideas. Here in Ohio the law allows the garnishee of 10 per cent. of a man's wages per week. The law has been in operation for a dozen years or more, and works admirably. It is not enforced except against dead beats, for the reasons you give.

But you are foolish to wait until a legislature will enact such a law. Turn in and have nerve enough to announce you will hereafter do only a "cash" business—that on the first of every month you will mail bills, and that you expect payment. Then refuse to attend calls for people who don't pay. That has been the practice with all the first-class physicians in Toledo for years, and it works all right.

The Metal Sodium.

Please tell us through The Blade what soda is made of? Some say it is an extract of common salt, while others say it is a mineral.—L. D. H., Earleyville, Tenn.

Among the about 70 elements are some very queer ones, which ordinary persons never see, because they are always found, in nature, in combination. One of these is a metal, called sodium. It is of a bluish-white color; that is, the color of lead and the luster of silver. It melts at 208 degrees—that is, 4 degress less than that at which water boils. It has to be kept immersed in naphtha, in order to prevent its oxidation—that is, its union with the gas oxygen, which is found in the air, and in water. If a piece of blotting-paper be floated on water, and a bit of the metal sodium be placed on the paper, as soon as the latter becomes wet the metal begins to burn with a deep yellow flame. To see this color, shake a little common salt into the flame of an ordinary fire. The flame takes the yellow color characteristic of sodium.

The name "soda" is applied in common parlance to a number of different compounds of sodium. When the latter metal unites with the gas oxygen, then is formed what is called caustic soda. When it unites with carbonic acid, it forms carbonate of soda; or it may unite to form bicarbonate of soda, which is the "baking soda," familiar to all housekeepers. When the metal sodium unites with the green gas chlorine, then is formed chloride of sodium, which is common salt, found on every table. When sodium unites with iodine, it forms iodide of sodium; when it combines with bromine, it forms bromide of sodium. When it unites with sulphuric acid, the product is known as sodium sulphate, or Glauber's salts, used in medicine. Another important compound of sodium is the hyposulphite, largely used in photography. Combined with boracic acid, it forms biborate of soda, or common borax. Its various combinations with phosphorus are largely used in medicine.

You will find all these things explained in any ordinary school text-book on chemistry. Your question shows, of course, that you know nothing of chemistry. All sodium salts, including common salt, are derived from the metal sodium. To say that "soda (whatever you may have in mind when you use that vague terms) is an extract of common salt," is wrong, of course. All metals are minerals, of course; and all the derivatives of a metal are minerals.

World's Fair Attendance.

Will you please let me know if the attendance given in The Blade each week is the paid attendance?—A. D. H., Little Valley, N. Y.

Please give me the paid admissions through the gates of the St. Louis world's fair up to Sept. 15.—J. S., Johnson City, Tenn.

Kindly give the number of cash paid admissions at the St. Louis World's fair from April 30 to Sept. 1.—J. H. C., Locke, New York.

You must all give up hope of obtaining exact statistics of paid admissions to the St. Louis exposition, because the officials refuse to publish such figures. The total, so far, is very much below the record made in Chicago in 1893.

The statement of total admissions which we print each week is the official one, and the only statement which is furnished. Don't write to the bureau for it. It is news, and goes in the news columns week by week, and don't write to us for totals up to a given date. Keep the count, week by week, from the statements in The Blade.

The Harvest Moon.

Please give a brief account of the so-called harvest moon. Why is it so called? What is the cause?—H. K. B., Vesta, S. D.

The harvest moon is the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox (September 20), when it, almost full, rises for several nights in succession at nearly the same time. This is due to the fact that at the time of the autumnal equinox the full moon, being directly opposite the sun, is in that part of her orbit where she makes the least possible angle with the ecliptic. The harvest moon is less perceptible in the United States than in latitudes much further north, and is not perceptible at all in the tropics. The name comes to us from England, being brought by our English ancestors. As that country is some ten degrees further north, the harvest moon is very conspicuous. It was so called because it comes at the time of the English wheat harvest, and enables the laborers to work at night in order to save the crop—a matter of importance in that rainy climate.

Confucius.

H. R. S., Clearwater, Minn.: The word confucius is a Latinized form of Kung-fu-tze (reverend master Kung), the Chinese name of the great reformer, who was born about 550 years before Christ, and died in 47 B. C. His father died when Confucius was three years old, and the latter was reared in comparative poverty by his mother. At the age of 17 he was made inspector of the grain markets; at 19 he married, and at the age of 30 he began his career as a teacher. His fame soon spread, and his adherents and disciples rapidly increased in numbers. In order to propagate his doctrines, he visited neighboring countries, preaching and teaching wherever he went. About 506 B. C., he returned to his native country, where he was made prime minister. He held this only a short time, being ousted by intrigues, and devoted the remainder of his life to the dissemination of his doctrines. He left a single descendant, his grandson, Tse-tse, whose descendants still flourish in China, making a distinct class in Chinese society.

Confucius was a philosopher rather than a religious teacher. While he strove to impose on the Chinese a series of ceremonial observances more burdensome even than those which Moses attempted to place upon the Israelites, he rejected the idea that there could be any communication between the Almighty and the people. His great work was the erection of a structure of philosophy founded upon the wants and tendencies of human nature. He taught practical morality, and the duty of man to his fellowmen; his code was partly the result of his own insight and experience, and partly derived from the teaching of the sages who had preceded him.

"Old Abe."

Did an eagle go out with any regiment in the civil war? If so, give the facts.—W. F. G., Dana, N. C.

Yes. One of the Wisconsin regiments had an American eagle, which was captured when a nestling. It went throughout the entire war with the regiment, and it is said in battle he would circle above the regiment, wildly excited, and screaming. He was named "Old Abe," in honor of the nickname of President Lincoln. The regiment took him home at the end of the war, and when he died his skin was stuffed, and "Old Abe" is now in the state capitol at Madison, Wis.

Ernest Thompson Seton.

J. H. B., Dwight, Kan.: You refer to Ernest Thompson Seton, the author, lecturer and artist. He was born in England in 1860; lived in the Canadian backwoods, 1866-70; on the western plains, 1882-87. He became the official naturalist to the government of Manitoba, and published a volume on the Mammals of Manitoba in 1886, and one on the Birds of Manitoba in 1891. He studied art in Paris, 1890-96, and is now well known as an animal painter and illustrator, and for his many contributions to magazines on birds and animals. He has published a number of books on such subjects.

Sir Edwin Landseer, born 1802, died 1873, was the most eminent animal painter of his generation in England.

An Honorable Discharge.

I was a soldier in the late rebellion. Will you please tell me how to go to work to get an honorable disharge?—Reader, Grand Lake, Mich.

If you were one of the many very foolish soldiers who left the army without discharge when the war was over, we think it will take a special act of congress to correct your record. Consult your congressman. If you were properly discharged, but lost the discharge, you can get a certificate stating the fact from the war department, on proper presentation of the facts.

Owen Wister.

Will you please print a short biographical sketch of Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian?"—A. A. F., Biehn, O.

Owen Wister was born in Philadelphia, in 1860. He attended an academy at Concord, N. H., 1872 to 1878, then went to Harvard university, from which he graduated in 1882. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1889. In 1891 he began literary work, to which he has since devoted himself.

Miscellaneous.

W. B., Clay City, Mo.: **No, there is not to either port.**

D. K., Aubrey, Wis.: **No, we do not care for a description.**

S. H. W., Ludington, Mich.: **We have nothing about him.**

J. F. H., Adams, Neb.: We never saw it, and don't know where to find it.

Old Subscriber, Dodge Center, Wis.: We have not the information.

C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.: We have not the figures.

F. R., Strawberry Point, Iowa: Because they believe what they preach, though they can not prove it.

O. H. P., Mulkeytown, Ill.: His poems are now copyrighted, and therefore we can not print.

F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.: There is nothing published which gives the information.

R. M., Wheatland, Iowa: We regret that we have nothing from which to compile such a list.

F. M. H., Woodyard, W. Va.: Write a letter of inquiry addressed to "The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

J. H. M., Muse's Mills, Ky.: The corn spoken of in the war dispatches is Indian corn. The millet is a grain used for bread.

J. D. B., Hoult, W. Va.: The French inscription on the charm means literally, "That which is attached to me I defend"—which is the French way of saying "I fight for my friends," or "my opinions." Can't tell what the leaf is.

Reader, Atwater, O.: Consult Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," which you can find in dozens of private libraries in your locality. For later women, consult "Who's Who in America?" which you can find, we presume, in the public libraries of Akron and Cleveland.

C. W. B., Chillicothe, O.: A child whose father and mother are unmarried has no title to any surname but that of his mother. No matter what was the actual name of the illegitimate son, the woman who marries him, if the provisions of the marriage law were fully observed, is his lawful wife.

J. N. S., Mabson, Ala.: For the campaign literature you need, write a letter of explanation similar to that to us, and request that literature be sent you. Address your letter, "Hon George B. Cortelyou, Chairman Republican National Committee, Box 144, Madison Square Station, New York, N. Y." Mention The Blade in your letter.

J. P., Valparaiso, Ind.: The homestead law requires five years actual residence on the land to perfect the title. But in the case of an honorably-discharged soldier, he has deducted from these five years the length of time he served, up to three years. He must live on it two years at least. A discharge gives no title to land. It is the total term of actual service which counts.

The Sunday School

A NEW MAN FOR OLD WORK

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 2 Is: "Elisha Succeeds Elijah," 2 Kings 2:12-22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Cruel it may be, but a truth it is, that a leader is scarcely fallen before all thoughts are upon his successor. The other day the leading Baptist minister of New York city died suddenly while abroad. His body was not half way across the ocean before the newspapers had printed the name and biography of the man who will probably be called to his pulpit. Heartless, but human. "The king is dead! Long live the king!"

Great Elijah had gone to glory in a panoply of fire; the foremost figure of his time was no more. What then? Elisha lived. God was not without a leader of religion; he never is. His work always goes on. Young Elisha himself, as he saw his master translated, cried out that in the passing of him whom he hailed as father the very chariotry of Israel had gone. But it was not so bad as that. Elijah had been the hope and defense of his nation's vital life, it is true, as every strong man may be a host to his country and to the cause of God; but the Lord's forces had not all been translated to heaven.

Comfort in a Crisis.

God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives," were the ringing words with which Garfield quieted a New York mob at the time of President Lincoln's assassination. "God reigns,"—that is the comfort for every crisis in the affairs of a nation or of an individual. Elijah may go to heaven, but Jehovah still rules on earth. He never stakes his kingdom's stability upon any one man. The death of a great worker may be the life of the work, by calling forth new leaders, and by inspiring others with a sense of responsibility.

The beholding company of the sons of the prophets who witnessed Elijah's triumph would have settled down to a period of mourning if they had been given opportunity. Instead, their thoughts were turned to the future by the fact of Elisha. The latter himself, after rending his garment in the first passion of bereavement, might have sat down to mourn beside the mantle of the departed one; or he might have treasured this object as a relic and as a precious memento, to be kept sacredly apart. But he didn't; he took it up straightway and put it to use. The occasion called for present deeds, not for fond memories.

Successors and Success.

Elisha was a proof of the success of Elijah's life, as truly as the latter's triumph on Mt. Carmel. In training his successor, Elijah had proved himself a far-sighted workman, laboring in accord with the divine plan. The man whose work fails when he dies has been something of a failure himself. This problem of preparing others to take our places is a pressing one in every calling. I know of two great business houses that have recently gone to the wall, simply because the sons were not fit to wear the fathers' mantles.

Elisha showed himself worthy to be Elijah's successor by the power he displayed when he smote the Jordan with the old prophet's cloak. No theological seminary's sheepskin and no bishop's hands were needed to prove him a prophet. They alone never can avail to make a minister.

There must be the power within the man himself. The savages had hold of a big idea when they chose their chiefs by tests of personal prowess; it was a case of the survival of the fittest, carrying out the original meaning of the word king, "the man who can." There are no credentials for any office equal to sheer ability to fill it. Doubtless there were mutterings that day among other sons of the prophets who had been longer in school than Elisha; the passed by always grumble. But Elisha showed himself the prophetic successor by repeating the prophetic success.

The Training of a Leader.

A log with Mark Hopkins on one end of it has been defined as a sufficient seat of learning. The colleges which have turned out the greatest men have been those with the greatest men on their faculty. There is no schooling like association with a great man. Elisha's schoolroom had been the presence of Elisha. He had reverently and teachably walked with his master and waited upon him. He had watched him work and he had listened to his words. Long before he fell heir to the mantle which was the sign of authority, he had imbibed the spirit of the older prophet.

The wonder is that we neglect this form of education so much. With the world's best biographies at hand, we turn to the newspaper and the novel. With noble men and women near us, we choose to associate most with people as trifling as ourselves. Instead of keeping constant company with the Man Divine, we lend our sensitive souls to whatever influence happens to be nearest us, no matter how mean it may be.

New Men for New Times.

Wise are the Elishas who become disciples of the best lives they know; and in hearty, loving service, lend themselves to developing their own lives in the atmosphere of these nobler ones. Thus it was that Elisha acquired a great passion for service, as was shown in his request of his parting master; and an ardent devotion to the nation, and an unclouded faith in God, which transcended even his teacher's, together with a gentleness and a tender human sympathy which had been lacking in his rugged predecessor.

Withal he kept his own individuality. He took up the mantle and mission of Elijah, in the spirit of the latter, and by the same power, but he was a new man for the old work. Reverent to the last degree, he yet kept his face to the future. It is a good thing for a young person to remember his fathers and the God of his fathers; but not to the point of ancestral worship. Thus China sits palsied today under the dead hand.

The old work presents new phases, and for these new workers are alone sufficient. The latter should have absorbed the spirit and ideals and fidelity of those who have gone before; nevertheless, they must know themselves to be living in a new day with new duties. Israel needed Elisha in his time more than it did Elijah. Pity the old young men who live only in the past. They are the millstone around the neck of society, business, church and state. Our nation has made great departures within a decade; departures of which Washington and Jefferson never dreamed. They have confronted us as duties of the hour, and we have tried to meet them in the spirit of the fathers. Loyalty to the past is not proved by a mechanical repetition of its manners and methods, but by an adaptation of its principles to present conditions.

"The day of revivals passed with Moody," says a pessimist. He means to imply that the church will have no more great awakenings. But he is wrong. There will be no more Moody revivals, because Moody is dead. There will still be Campbell-Morgan revivals, and Torrey revivals, and William A. Sunday revivals, and Gypsy Smith revivals. Every man's work must be individual, if it is to avail. Elisha did differently from Elijah, but still in the spirit and power of the former. Imitation is always death. The man who is hailed as "a second Spurgeon," or as "a second Beecher," usually turns out to be only a second-rate nobody.

A Big Man and Some Little Ones.

It was a trying hour for Elisha when he started back over the Jordan after the passing of Elijah. The eyes of all the sons of the prophets were upon him, as people's eyes always are upon the new man—upon Mr. Roosevelt at President McKinley's bier, upon the new minister come to town, the new teacher, the new neighbor. A person is usually judged by first impressions. There seems to have been a quaver in Elisha's voice as he lifted the mantle of Elijah and, smiting, bade the waters divide. Still he dared, even though scared. Courage is courage, though it trembles. The act proved to Elisha and the on-looking company that he was the head of Israel's prophets, and the successor of the Tishbite.

Right here came a testing. The sons of the prophets bowed to him—it is easy to bow to the big—and besought his permission to search for the body of Elijah. These raw men of the schools were the original higher critics; they thought that the spirit of Jehovah might have dropped its precious burden in some mountain fastness. The stupidity of it—as if the Spirit could not care for him whom he carries! Elisha knew better, and denied the ignorant request. In time he was overpersuaded, however, either because of the indecision of a man new to authority, or because, as a wise teacher, he wanted them to discover by painful effort what he perceived at a glance. After all its searchings, honest scepticism is bound to come back to the position which the spiritual illumination of the centuries has held.

There are some people who never look upon anything except in relation to themselves. If the President comes to town, or can be brought to town, let us secure him for our dinner or our club or our pet project: no thought for the President, but only for ourselves. So the people of Jericho did not stop to rejoice over the raising up of a new prophet in Israel; their first thought was of the city's poor water supply, and the possibility of getting the great prophet to relieve it. Elisha must have sighed when the request came to him. After all, though, it was a recognition of his authority, and an opportunity to be helpful, and a type of his mission as a sweetener of life's waters, so he acceded to the petition, and healed the waters, even as Moses had done at Harah.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. B. F. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer, is a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. Gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last three years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address the home office.

DR. B. F. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.

AN ARCTIC DIOCESE.

The bishop of Mackenzie river, in Northwest Canada, gives a most interesting account of the extent of his diocese and the duties he has to perform. The population is not over 5,000, made up of a few whites, some half breeds and the rest Esquimaux and Indians, but these are scattered over an area of about 5,000,000 miles. In the northern part of the diocese the sun is not seen at all for two months in the winter, but for an equal period in summer it shines all the 24 hours. Some of the mission stations are 500 miles apart, and to visit all these stations and return to his home the bishop must journey more than 4,000 miles.

THE IVORY INDUSTRY.

An appalling number of elephants are slaughtered yearly to supply the market with ivory. The greatest part of the entire product—that is, one-fifth—goes to London. A single elephant yields about 50 pounds. Tusks weighing 100 pounds each have been known, but these are very rare. These tusks usually cost about $550 per hundredweight. The hardest of all ivory comes from the hippopotamus, and it is so hard that it will emit a spark like a piece of flint when struck with a bit of steel. It is used principally for false teeth.

SO GAY!

No accusation is commoner among intimates than that of spreading gloom. Each member of a family privately feels how cheery he or she would be if only the others would make an effort to be cheerful too.

"I am naturally of a gay disposition," said a young man to his friend as they walked sadly along together, "but I require an echo." "And I can be very gay too," said the other, "but I also require an echo!" They continued their walk in dreary silence.—London Outlook.

Her Last Scheme.

"His mother-in-law left him a million."

"Wonderful!"

"Yes; said she knew he'd go to the devil fast enough then!"—Atlanta Constitution.

EFFECT OF ARMY ROUTINE

Habit That Grows Until It Becomes Second Nature.

Visitors to army headquarters on Governor's island often notice that officers have a habit of referring to the written or printed record for the most trifling record of fact, says the New York Press. They never rely upon memory for even unimportant matters of routine which civilians would no more think of forgetting than a hardened commuter would think of forgetting the time of his morning train. Ask an officer in the adjutant general's or quartermaster's department, for instance, where the First battalion of the Sixteenth infantry is and he will consult his records before answering, even when a letter to the commanding officer of the battalion is lying addressed on his desk.

The other day a visitor to the island asked an officer high in command what time the parade of troops took place next morning. The man in khaki looked at his printed copy of the general orders before answering: "Ten o'clock." Yet the parade had been going on every day for months right under his office windows.

"It is a habit that grows upon us with the routine of garrison work," he said. "If I tried to remember where one company in the department of the east is quartered I might as well try to remember them all. If I carried in my memory the time for parade I might as well try to learn the general orders by heart. Experience teaches army men never to burden their memories with facts and figures that they know they can find on the instant by turning to the record."

THE WEATHER.

If a Wizard came to grant me all my wishes while I slept,
There are certain situations which I'd rather not accept.
I shouldn't like to be the Russian minister of war,
I'd firmly, but with courtesy, refuse to be the czar,
And I'd show my inborn prejudice by shutting down the ban
On the job of that official who is known as Weather Man.
Since everybody blames it to the weather.

If you're bibulous by midnight and by morning rather glum,
You blame it to the weather;
If you wait for an appointment and the fellows fails to come,
You blame it to the weather;
If your wife and you in arguing agree to disagree,
Or another man's so stupid or so blind he cannot see,
And you say some things you're sorry for, or surely ought to be,
It helps a lot to blame it to the weather.

If a baseball team gets dazzle-eyed and fails to make a score,
They blame it to the weather;
If a cup regatta calls "no race" and sulks along the shore,
They blame it to the weather;
If a pugilist is slower than a quart of liquid glue,
Or a poet writes a poem which he "hadn't ought" to do,
Or the Russians lose a battle in the Province of Manchu,
It helps a lot to blame it to the weather.

If a labor leader calls a strike and lacks a good excuse,
He blames it to the weather;
If a politician breaks the eggs that hatch the golden goose,
He blames it to the weather;
If the audiences fail to come and see an author's play,
If a candidate is short on votes upon election day,
If a boodler's caught a-boodling and has nothing else to say,
It helps a lot to blame it to the weather.

So, in deep and happy dreams I'd run across a Wiz
Who'd offer me an open choice to be a Power What Is,
I'd choose to be the President or Secretary Hay,
The Sultan or Raisuli, the Mikado or the Bey,
But a lovely sage-green pallor would go coursing through my tan
If he'd offer me inducements for to be the Weather Man,
Since everybody blames it to the weather.
—Wallace Irwin.

SEEING THINGS.

Oh, See the Man!

How loudly he Talks! How Freely he Gesticulates!

He seems to Like it.

He has been Talking for Forty Minutes.

Will he never Stop?

Oh, See the Other Man!

He looks Tired and acts as if he would Like to Escape.

Is he afraid that the Man who is Talking will Hit him with a Gesture?

No, my Son, He is Listening to the Other Man Tell about his Grand Vacation.

He is Explaining About the Size of the Fish he Caught, and How Hard he Hit the Ball while Playing Polo.

It is Fun for him, but the Listener feels cheap, because He has had no Vacation.

Why does he not Go Away and get Out of Earshot?

Because the Man who is Talking owes him Twenty Dollars. He does not Wish to Offend him.

Do not Lend Money, my Son, unless you also have enough left to Take a Vacation.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The Latest Bath Fad.

A lemon bath is the latest fad. Several lemons are sliced into the water and allowed to lie for half an hour. A remarkable sense of freshness is given to the skin by the acidulated water.

INDIAN BABIES' CRADLES

Modes of Wrapping Up the Little Redskins So That They Thrive.

Fancy a tiny copper-colored pappoose buckled up snugly in a queer buckskin bag that resembles nothing in nature so much as the cozy cocoon cradle of a baby butterfly, and then draw upon your imagination still further, picturing this odd receptacle swinging from the leafy canopy of an Indian wickiup or brush arbor, and you have before you an Indian baby and his wonderful cradle.

Gorgeous yellow butterflies and brown Kiowa babies are seldom linked together in song or story, yet in real life their wrappings, while in the chrysalis state, bear a remarkable resemblance to each other.

The cocoon cradle proper and its various modifications as found among the different tribes of North American Indians are constructed from the skins of animals. And right here we may pause and trace the origin of another famous nursery rhyme to the Indian cocoon cradle. For did not the father of Baby Bunting go a-hunting to get a little rabbit's skin to wrap that mythical baby in? All full blood Kiowa babies are born into the Pho-li-yo-ye, or Rabbit Circle, and are taught to dance in the mysterious Circle of Rabbits as soon as they learn to toddle, belonging to the Rabbit Order of the Kiowa soldiery.

Hence a rabbit skin would be a very appropriate wrapping for a Kiowa Baby Bunting, though neither large enough nor strong enough for his cradle. The red deer of the forest, quarry of the red-skinned hunter, gives of his beautiful covering to make the cradle that is to swing from the treetop, literally treetops, cut from the cottonwoods and elms that fringe the clear little streams rippling through the Kiowa reservation, and piled high on a framework of poles, to serve as a "summer parlor" in front of his father's tepee.

The crude deer hide is carefully dressed by a tedious and secret process known only to these Indians, and when finished is as soft and pliant as the most expensive chamois skin. Then loving fingers skillfully embroider with quills beautiful beadwork designs upon the delicately tinted deerskin. Kiowa cradles are more ornamental than those of other tribes, and Kiowa squaws excel in that marvelous Indian beadwork now the popular fad of their paleface sisters. Some of this beadwork embroidery is not only very beautiful, but very elaborate. The Sioux squaws, who alone rival their Kiowa sisters, ornament the cradles of their little ones with bands of deerskin, upon which are wrought, in colored beads, gorgeous patterns of men, horses, birds, fish and flowers. Instead of a wooden framework they substitute a basketwork frame of reeds and sometimes they use seed and grasses instead of beads.

The Cheyenne, Apache and Comanche Indians all use cocoon cradles, patterned after the Kiowa cradles, but theirs are not ornamented as elaborately as those of the Kiowas. In truth the grim and warlike Comanche of the plains wastes very little time in decorating the receptacle of his offspring. A stout piece of deerskin, fastened to an equally stout wooden frame and laced up securely with rawhide thongs, suffices his simple need.

QUEER BITS.

A remarkable gas explosion occurred recently in London. The explosion took place underneath the footway, dislodging some paving stones and throwing up among a quantity of debris two dozen large rats, killed by the explosion, and a number of others, more or less injured, scampered away in all directions. An examination disclosed the fact that the network of gas and water pipes at the spot had formed the nesting place of a colony of rats. Moreover, the remains of several matches indicated the probability that they had been carried there by the rodents, and, becoming ignited by friction, had caused the explosion of gas which had escaped from the main and accumulated there.

Gross tortures reminiscent of the Spanish inquisition are said to have taken place recently in the realm of King Alfonso XIII. The Spanish radical party held a meeting a few Sundays ago to discuss abuses of authority at Alcala del Valle, where prisoners who were taken by the government for participation in anarchistic demonstrations are stated to have been submitted to the tortures.

As a train was running at high speed on the Great Eastern railway in England the engineer felt there was something wrong with one of the wheels of his engine. On making an examination he found that a ball of a bicycle bearing had become fixed in the outer surface. The ball was embedded so firmly in the steel that it could not be extracted.

One Man's Wisdom.

Smith had just handed Brown a $10 bill in settlement of an account.

"I say, Brown," said Jones, who had observed the transaction. "I'd like to borrow the 10-spot. You don't need it now, do you?"

"No," replied the wily Brown, "but I might need it some time."—Chicago News.

MEN—WOMEN

Are you well? Are you in need of Rebuilding? Muscles, Nerves or Organs out of order? Weak or wasting away, generally or some local part? Rheumatism, Scrofula, Constipation, Piles, Lost Appetite, Impure Blood, etc.? Any part of your system need repairs? Send your name and address to Puritan Co., Box 156, Cleveland, Ohio. Make money. Take an Agency.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE....................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

LACE CURTAINS FOR YOU

Special Notice to Readers Whose Time Expires In October.

Thousands of our readers have in use lace curtains which we have so liberally given for clubs within the past two years, and knowing nothing can be more acceptable to club raisers, we have concluded to offer them again this season.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. **All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By October 1st the many subscribers expiring during October should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew** under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to October subscribers only, and thirty days later the November people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any October subscriber fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by October third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before November 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with November subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every October name, and an equal number of new ones.

THE DALAI LAMA.

That the ultra-religious gentlemen who swarm in Lhassa, and fill the monasteries on Potala hill until they resemble prairie-dog villages, have yielded to British influence, is clear from an announcement which has just been made. They explain their acceptance of Colonel Younghusband's treaty terms by bringing to the front an alleged legend.

The Dalai Lama is asserted by Buddhists to be a reincarnation of the original Buddha. Now these monkish gentlemen tell their followers of an alleged ancient legend that this reincarnation of Buddha in the Dalai Lama would cease after the thirteenth successive transmigration. Now, the Dalai Lama who fled to some monastery in the wilds of Thibet when the English expedition drew near Lhassa, is the thirteenth consecutive "reincarnation." Hence the prophecy of the legend was to be fulfilled—and no doubt it has been by the murder of the unfortunate Tubdan—for that, it appears, was the name of the Dalai Lama.

Well, the legend is important to the British government, for it will be accepted by the hundred million votaries of Buddha in Asia with unquestioning faith, and the disappearance of Tubdan will be to their minds proof postive of the truth of the legend. That he is not expected to again be seen in the flesh is proved by the fact that the monastic gentlemen who run things in Lhassa have selected a person to assume the temporal duties of the Dalai Lama, and have had his appointment authorized by the Chinese resident. For it must be remembered that Thibet is nominally a tributary state to China, though the recent treaty with England makes infinitely more shadowy the claim to suzerainty by the court of Pekin.

The things which have led to the promulgation of this alleged legend are secrets of diplomacy, and probably never will be known. The Anglo-Indian empire is the natural home of spiritual pretenders. We have what most sensible people consider a surplus of these pests here in the United States, of the type of Joe Smith and Dowie; but these self-made prophets, who with us are sporadic, in India are a perennial crop. The British government has dealt wisely with them. There is a funny story told of an under-official of the British rule in Northern India who telegraphed one day to the viceroy: "New god appeared on the frontier; have ordered out the police." This tale is probably apocryphal, for that is not the English way. It is rather to subsidize these self-styled prophets and deities, and thus have them counsel their deluded folowers to consider the British as their best friends.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that in the future there will be a new Dalai Lama, installed under British auspices, who will be the creature of the Anglo-Indian government, and whose counsels will keep the Buddhistic portion of the teeming millions of India the loyal servants of England. There are those who will frown on such a fraud, but is it not better than insurrection, and all the horrors of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857?

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION

For some time there have been promulgated from Eastern Democratic sources statements that Judge Parker was to "startle" the country by a public utterance. This was accepted to mean that his formal letter of acceptance would be a "startler." Well, the country has the document; and, to use theatrical phrase, "the show isn't up to the advance notices." If the esteemed Judge thinks that his letter will "startle" the American voters, his opinion is due to his ignorance of national political movements, the fact that his previous experience has been confined to local politics, and to his following of David Bennett Hill's favorite play of "peanut politics." His letter, instead of being a sixteen-inch shell from a rifled gun, carrying dismay to the foe, is nothing more than a campaign skyrocket, charged with red fire; spectacular in a degree, but not dangerous. If any reader seeks a practical illustration of this, let him read President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, with its straightforward utterances, and then read again Judge Parker's conservative and cautious letter, which is full of fault-finding, but offers no adequate remedy.

His long years of active judicial service in the writing of dryasdust legal decisions, deprive his utterances of all color. There is nothing to startle any one, unless it be the aged and deserving veterans of the Civil war; there is no pronouncement which carries with it the characteristics of political generalship—for whining fault-finding is an old-womanly trait; no thrilling sentences that will rouse enthusiasm among his followers; there is nothing to indicate that he is a Moses capable of leading the Democratic party through the wilderness of defeat and reprobation to the Promised Land, flowing with the milk and honey of offices galore.

In his opening, the Judge reiterates his position on the money question, first faintly indicated in his telegram to the St. Louis convention, after eastern newspapers had flagellated him into coming out of his shell of silence, and indicated the course he should follow with the bald explicitness of a cross-roads guide-board.

There is nothing "startling" in his reaffirmation of his belief in the gold standard. The voters understand, however, that this is a matter for congress, not for the executive, and that his personal belief in the gold standard does not bind his party's representatives in the legislative department of the government.

From money Mr. Parker launches into so-called imperialism. Here again he indulges in reiteration. To use his own language: "While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of the question impels me to refer to it again." Then he deals with the purely imaginary danger that the executive may exceed his constitutional authority. This whole subject has been threshed out during one campaign, and the people voted their confidence in the Republican party's ability to deal with it. Mr. Parker has presented no new bugbear. He has said nothing startling.

"Tariff reform" is the gentle term which Judge Parker makes use of in designating what he advocates as "one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith." He overlooked the opportunity to say something "startling." Had he advocated free trade, the real hidden, underlying principle of the Democratic tariff reform faith, he would have thereby proclaimed himself a leader who dared. On the contrary, he advocates a somewhat involved and uncertain system of tariff tinkering, with the party that has always stood as the uncompromising foe of a protective tariff as the tinker. In all his discussions of the protective tariff, he advances not one new plea. His line of argument is the same that has been advanced by Democratic free traders for years and years; the arguments which deceived the people into entrusting the Democratic party with power in 1892, and gave to them an experience of the results of low tariff in the distressful years which followed that victory and the enactment of the Wilson tariff law.

When it comes to discussing the trust question, Judge Parker quotes the well-worn expression that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," but in discussing remedies for trust evils offers nothing more than his promise of "further limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people." His legal mind neither evolves nor suggests a definite remedy. He says nothing that gives promise of leadership in anti-trust legislation. He says nothing on the subject that is startling. In reply to his novel idea, expounded in his acceptance speech, that "the common law" is adequate to deal with trusts, President Roosevelt, in his letter, pointed out the indubitable fact that there is no common law, so far as the United States is concerned: that its rules can be enforced only by state courts and officers; that no federal court or officer can take any action whatever under them; and that it was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies, that led to the enactment by congress of the interstate commerce act and the Sherman anti-trust law. To this Judge Parker has no reply to make but this: "Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the federal courts, cannot be determined by the President, or by a candidate for the Presidency." This can be regarded by no one as anything more than an evasion of the point.

As to the isthmian canal, Judge Parker condemns our method of obtaining it, but is willing to retain it. In other words, he regards the thing as a steal, but is quite willing to become a receiver of stolen goods. There is no "startler" in this position of his letter. As to our merchant marine, he favors its upbuilding, but is opposed to the only method which has proved effective with our European rivals—that of subsidies for mail-carrying. He has no means of aid to offer—not a "startling" position for a leader.

After announcement that the national Democracy favors liberal pensions to surviving soldiers and their dependents, Judge Parker enters into criticism of President Roosevelt's disability pension ruling, which is characterized as an usurpation of power. He dodges the point that the laws of congress require the executive to make regulations to govern the pension office in determining who are entitled to pensions; he dodges the fact that Mr. Cleveland used this power by a regulation declaring that 75 years should be deemed the age at which total disability should be presumed; that President McKinley fixed 65 years as the age of half-disability; while Roosevelt supplemented these two by an order fixing 62 years as the age of half-disability.

This matter is the only one on which Judge Parker is really aggressive. He declares that, "if elected, I will revoke that order." Then he adds that he will contribute his efforts toward the enactment of a service pension law. This is a matter of deep concern to the veterans, and it may be doubted if they will accept his idea with enthusiasm.

Perhaps Mr. Parker intended that the particular startling note of his letter should be found in his discussion of governmental expenses—in his cry of reform; but his observations along this line are not in the nature of revelations. There is nothing startling in a comparison of government expenses for the last fiscal year with those of 1875. Had the nation stood still for twenty-eight years—were there no growth in that time of the navy, no extension of the public service, no establishment of rural free delivery, no increase in pensions, no Isthmian canal purchase, etc., Mr. Parker's comparisons might be startling. But under the circumstances they are not, and call for no remedy so drastic as would be involved in the transfer of governmental affairs from an administration marked at every step by national progress to one that offers nothing better than doubtful economy and possible stagnation.

There is nothing in the letter to indicate that aggressive leadership so much admired by the American people. The conservative mind which finds fault with progress is apparent throughout, but nowhere is there evidence of commanding statesmanship. Mr. Parker concludes apologetically: "I have put aside a congenial work," he says, "to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me." There is nothing startling in that. Then follows the appeal of a refined and mild-mannered man for support—and there is nothing startling in that.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The movement against Kuropatkin at Mukden has not yet developed. One is almost tempted to believe that the Japanese are waiting for the possible fall of Port Arthur. The Russian commander is evidently at sea regarding the plans of his foes, for his dispatches to St. Petersburg last week more than once expressed his belief that a Japanese general attack was imminent. So far it has not materialized.

The reports from Port Arthur tell little that can be relied upon. The Japanese, for their own reasons, give out no news regarding their operations. Gen. Stoessel now and then sends out news, entrusting his dispatches to a scout who gets by sea to Che-foo, or some other cable port, whence they are telegraphed to St. Petersburg. The most voluminous stories concerning Port Arthur are the least trustworthy. They are those told by Chinese from the beleaguered town.

All that is certainly known is that the stubborn resistance of the Russians has not yet been overcome by Japanese bravery. The military maxim still holds good that well-planned and well-defended fortifications can not be taken by direct frontal attack. But these weeks of the siege must have reduced the numbers of Gen. Stoessel's men considerably, as well as his supplies of ammunition and other military stores. This process of "wearing down" the resistance can not continue indefinitely. It must end in either surrender or capture.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., is past the age when men change their views for trivial reasons. He was born in Boston, October 28, 1835, and hence has almost reached his 69th birthday. Rather an elderly man to write "jr." after his name, you think? Well, the use of that suffix is a bit of pardonable pride; for, he is the great-grandson of the Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his namesake. Hence the use of "jr." after his name.

Mr. Paine stepped into the limelight of publicity the other day by announcing that he shall vote for Roosevelt. For years he has been one of the leaders of the Massachusetts Democracy. He was the candidate of that party for representative in congress in 1884, and its candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1899 and 1900. No wonder his declaration of his purpose to support Roosevelt came like a bombshell in the state Democratic camp. Mr. Paine was born and bred a Republican, but left that party twenty years ago, since which time he has been a Democrat of the Democrats. With the fearless frankness of his Revolutionary ancestor, he announced his determination to support President Roosevelt through a signed statement, in which he says:

> I am going to vote for Roosevelt. I am Democrat enough still to feel that I want the president of this country to be democratic enough to meet any man whose character deserves it at any function. I have myself dined with Booker T. Washington, and would consider it a privilege again to do so. Does not this dilemma face Mr. Parker? If elected president, and if there were in Washington a gathering of the most eminent educators in this country, among whom Booker Washington would be inevitably classed, and the president wished, naturally enough, to show due recognition and honor to this gathering and invited them to the White House, would he bar Booker Washington? Would he discriminate against him because of race or color? Would he have a jim crow pantry behind the house to which Booker Washington might be shunted off? On the other hand, if Parker, as president, should ask Booker Washington to the White House, would not the whole south again raise the cry that they had been bunkoed in their candidate? This is only one of my reasons for desiring to vote for President Roosevelt, but, coming of abolition stock and being born and bred Republican, this aspect of the case does have much weight with me, I confess.

It will be noted that Mr. Paine says the negro question is but one of his reasons for declining to support Parker. Probably it is the weightiest. He adds that he may have something further to say as to his reasons later on. The country will await this statement with interest. For, after all, a man who is third in descent from one of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, is one to whom the American people will listen with respectful interest.

THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

The Democrats of New York, in state convention assembled, did not dare contravene the strong public opinion among the people that the highest court in the state shall be kept out of politics as far as possible. The Republican state convention obeyed the popular will when, instead of nominating two Republicans to the bench of the court of appeals, they named a Democrat and a Republican—Cullen and Werner. The Democratic convention indorsed these nominees, and of course their election is a foregone conclusion.

The bench will be divided politically precisely as it was before Judge Parker resigned; it will consist of four Republicans and three Democrats, with a Democrat as chief judge, with power to assign cases to his associates. As the court consists of seven judges, it would not be possible to make a more equitable division. The tenure of office is remarkably long—fourteen years; and it is the sentiment of the people that good judges shall be re-elected upon the expiration of a first term, that they shall be made to feel secure in office, that they may be above partisan influence, and administer their duties impartially.

This practice of both parties in New York, of allowing a Democratic judge of this court to succeed a Democrat, and a Republican to succeed a Republican, does not seem to be understood in other states, especially in the West. In the latter section Democratic orators are exploiting the fact that Parker at one time "had no opposition," as being due to his vast popularity, which made the Republicans hopeless of defeating him; hence, that the latter made no nomination. These conclusions are utterly without warrant. The Republicans indorsed Parker in accord with the custom explained above, exactly as the Democratic state convention on September 21 indorsed the Republican and the Democrat who had previously been nominated by the Republican state convention.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

In the desperate hunt for an issue in the present campaign, the Democratic national committee sent emissaries to Washington to see if something could not be turned up in the management of national finances by the Republican party. These gentlemen found that, at the close of the fiscal year 1904 the average rate of interest paid by the government on its interest-bearing debt was 2.7 per cent, as against 4.058 per cent paid July 1, 1896, near the close of the last Cleveland administration. In spite of the war with Spain there has been a substantial reduction of the total public debt in the last eight years.

The Cleveland administration of 1893-97 increased the bonded debt from $585,000,000 in 1893 to $847,000,000 in 1896, and also increased the rate of interest. After the Spanish war the interest bearing debt of the country was $1,046,000,000, and the rate of interest was 3.857 per cent. Since that time, the net reduction in principal under Republican administration has been about $151,000,000, while the rate of interest has fallen to 2.7 per cent.

The Panama canal is to be built, and the government will issue bonds to obtain the money. These, however, will not be in one issue, but will be sold as the needs of the work require them. It is expected that these bonds will all be taken at home, and at a rate which will net the investor less than 2 per cent annual interest. That this will be done no one can doubt who is familiar with the bond issues of the Spanish war.

Nor is the cash balance in the treasury in any danger. In fact it has steadily increased ever since the Republicans, under McKinley, took charge of national finances on March 4, 1897. At that time, the balance was $112,690,000. At the close of the last fiscal year, on June 30 of this year, this balance was very nearly 169 million dollars. It is to be remembered that $50,000,000 was added in 1900 to the gold reserve, which is not counted as part of the cash balance; and that, within the last fiscal year, the government has paid 50 million dollars for the Panama canal, and loaned 4½ millions to the St. Louis exposition, besides meeting all governmental expenses.

There is nothing in the financial management of the government which can furnish any ammunition to the enemy. In fact, they are unwise to call public attention to treasury matters. It inevitably provokes a contrast between present methods and the absurd financial blundering of the last Cleveland administration.

THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS.

Judge Parker's friends assume that he is a jurist learned in the law, with the true judicial temperament, and with that calm, impartial view of all questions which is the highest mental equipment for a man who holds a place on the state court of last resort. But is Judge Parker as familiar with national law as he is assumed to be in the statutes of New York? President Roosevelt's recent letter of acceptance raises the question. In the acceptance speech of Judge Parker, referring to the matter of trusts, he says:

> The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, can not be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the supreme court of the United States, the court of appeals of this state and the courts of last resort in many other states warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies.

This reminds one of the famous utterance of Gen. Hancock, when he was the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, that the tariff was "a local issue." Judge Parker assumes evidently that the trust question is a state issue, and that the common law, which is the foundation of the state codes, is ample to deal with it. Therefore it is a reasonable assumption that Mr. Parker does not consider the matter of trusts as in any respect a national matter, and hence not a proper issue in a Presidential campaign.

But President Roosevelt thinks differently—and proves his point. In his letter of acceptance he takes direct issue with Judge Parker when he says:

> There is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject.

That the President is right admits of no doubt. The New York Tribune is authority for the statement tha a Democratic lawyer noted the blunder in Judge Parker's letter of accetpance, called his attention thereto, and that the Judge admitted the error. It was natural that Judge Parker should make it. For many years he has been on the New York bench: his thoughts have been devoted to the laws of that state, and he really knows nothing of the larger subject, the statutes of the United States. But is it proper or wise to choose for President a man who has never paid any attention to national subjects, but confined his legal work to the one state in which he resides?

THE ANNIHILATION OF TIME AND SPACE

A few days ago the International Geographic congress met in Washington. One of the features of the meeting was the sending of telegraphic international greetings to all parts of the civilized world, on the instant after the midnight signal was received from the Washington observatory. These messages traversed the surface of the globe, east and west. They met at Adelaide, Australia, fourteen seconds after they left Washington. Within the next few minutes came answering messages, in many languages, from scientific men all around the world, who were awaiting the Washington dispatch.

Thus has science annihilated time and space. Nothing in the way of communication can be quicker than electricity. The delay is in the time taken in "pounding the key" in the sending of the message, in writing it out at the receiving point, and in sending it by messenger to the recipient. Science has overcome the main difficulty. All the rest is detail, which must be reduced to a minimum by industrial ingenuity.

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK'S CALL TO ARMS.

A few days ago, Hon. J. W. Babcock, a Republican representative for Wisconsin, and chairman of the national Republican congressional committee, was interviewed in New York, and sounded a note of alarm to the Republican voters of the nation on the danger of losing party control of the next house of representatives. Summed up in a sentence, his dictum is, "As matters stand now we are likely to lose the house."

He goes on to say that, were the election to be held now, there is no doubt of Roosevelt's election. But, he adds, not from apathy, but from over-confidence, there is grave danger of the loss of enough congressional seats to give the Democrats a majority in the house. Every Republican takes it for granted that his party will win; hence there is an absence of that energetic effort which is necessary in order to carry the congressional elections in the close districts; and it is to these the Democrats are devoting their time and labor.

The situation today is that the Republicans have only to lose fifteen districts to lose control of the house. True, there are a number of Democratic districts in which the party margin is small; but if the Republicans are over-confident, there will not be the necessary effort made to capture these, no more than there will be to hold the close Republican ditsricts.

A Democratic majority in the house would be able to block all Republican legislation, to tie the hands of the administration. All the appropriations would necessarily be a matter of compromise between a Republican senate and a Democratic house. Says Mr. Babcock:

> I feel confident that we can carry the House, but it can be done only by an unusually active campaign in every doubtful district. With the chances against us at the outset before any work is done, we cannot afford to miss a single doubtful district where hard work would save it, and I want to warn the active working Republicans of the country that they must take off their coats and see to it that President Roosevelt and the foreign and domestic policies of the Republican party are backed up by a Republican working majority in the House of Representatives. If we fail, it will be the fault of local working managers and not on account of any apathy on the part of Republican voters.

There is need of Mr. Babcock's call to the Republicans to be vigilant. Senator Dick very happily characterized his interview as a very efficacious political scare. By this the Senator does not mean that Mr. Babcock has been humbugging the voters; but that he has aroused Republicans to the danger of losing control of the lower house of congress, with the result that a hard campaign will be made by the party in every district where the result is considered at all doubtful.

THE JAPANESE PROGRAM.

Russia is buying more ships to increase the efficiency of her Baltic squadron, and is mobilizing another army to send into Manchuria. By the time these land and naval forces reach the scene of conflict, Japan will probably be ready to receive them. Her armies are pressing Kuropatkin so closely that there is little opportunity left for him to fortify his position, and the Japanese seem determined to annihilate him or drive him out of the disputed territory before reinforcements can get to him.

Admiral Togo's sea operations are no less active. In co-operation with the second division of the army, he is investing Port Arthur and already perparing for the final attack. Students of the war have observed that the Japanese have so far managed to attain results that were carefully prearranged. If they succeed in reducing this almost impregnable position, the Russian forces will be thrown into a panic. They will come to look upon their foes as possessing supernatural gifts and their generals will have a new difficulty with which to cope.

A Buffalo man claims to have invented an engine that will enable railway trains to acquire a speed of 240 miles an hour. What the railroads really need is an invention that will enable their passenger trains to pass on the same track.

The Czar has apparently just discovered that he has a fight on his hands.

RETURN OF THE POWERFUL FLEET.

New York, Sept. 23.—Back from their European cruise by way of Menemsha Bight, where since their return the ships have been engaged in target work, four battleships of the North Atlantic fleet have reached this port, the Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine and Missouri.

And thereby hang many tales—tales of the Mediterranean tour of the fleet—a fleet consisting of six of the most powerful battleships afloat and withal the most pretentious armada which this country has ever sent abroad. There are murmurs, too, that this trip was purposeless, so far as the men's social interests were concerned, and that those who took part in it had only a gunport view of the many places that were visited.

Meanwhile, for four of the ships at least, the long cruise is done, and a fourth of their seaworn companies are now ashore with a thirst which you couldn't buy.

VALUABLE FARM UNDER WATER

One of the strangest of farms in this country, if not in the whole world, is situated in Southern California, 265 feet below the level of the sea. The place is known as Salton. It is a salt farm of about one thousand acres. Here the salt lies, as deposited by nature, from six inches to sixteen inches in depth. The salt farmers are busy harvesting this crop the year round, and though the harvest has continued for twenty years, during which time more than forty thousand tons of salt have been harvested, only ten of the one thousand acres of the farm have been touched.

The salt is first ploughed up into furrows; it is then thrown into conical piles by men with barrows, after which it is taken to the reduction works near by and put into marketable condition. The work is done by Mexicans and Chinamen, the intense heat being more than the white man can endure.

ALMSGIVING IN RUSSIA

The Russians, as we know, are deeply religious and charitable. Even the poor, who can ill afford to give, do their part toward swelling the alms that go to the poor and needy. This picture of Russian boxes, made for the collection of such contributions, has more than a pictorial value, as it gives a concrete idea of a characteristic of the great nation now at war with the Mikado.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
May 1, 1886.

I can't undestand why President Cleveland does not send on my commishn ez Postmaster uv the Corners, and releeve me and Bascom from the terrible strane that is onto us. I am very tender-harted, and kin run a account ez long ez most men without blanching, but I am gettin to feel sorry at times for Bascom. He hez charged up my likker to me, in a weery sort uv way, for so long a time that I begin to reely think it high time that either I pay suthin on akkount, or commence payin cash for wat I consoom from day to day. I am not totally abandoned.

To help Bascom out I hev determined, while I am waitin, to offer my services to any labor organiashen that needs sich a man as I am. I feel that I am pekoolyerly fitted for this field—jist ez much so ez any perfeshnel Labor Reformer that ever yawped.

Among my qualifficashens the follerin are the most conspikuous:

I hev, perhaps, the strongest jaw uv any man on the continent. I hev talked on the rites uv man in a ten-acre feeld fur five consecootive hours, and cood hev continyood indefinitely ef ther hed bin any body left for me to talk to.

To be uv yoose ez a leeder and recever uv contribooshens in any reform a man must hev his heart in his work. I hev alluz sympathised with the down-trodden labrer. Nothin so moves me ez to see any man work, ceptin a nigger, wich wuz born to a heritage uv labor. I hate labor with a intensity wich knows no bounds.

I hev alluz absolootly refoosed to do any labor myself, and never did but once in my life. That wuz in Noo Jersey, 35 yeers ago, when I wuz convicted uv vagrancy by a cold-hearted, labor-oppressin Jestis uv the Peece, who found me gilty uv appropriatin shirts from cloze-lines in the still hours uv the nite, and sentenced me to 30 days uv hard labor in a stone-yard. Sentencin men to stone-yards in Noo Jersey is no joke. It meens biznis. They don't feed yoo with quale on toast there, nor can yoo dawdle at yoor work. Yoo work yoo do. It wuz then that the iron entered my sole. After 30 days in that institooshen I swore a sollum oath that I wood never work agin.

I hev kept my oath!

I hate a capitalist, no matter how he becum one. I hate the meen-spirited, grovelin retch wich will work ten or more hours a day, deprivin hisself uv beer, and terbacker, and keerds, and bilyards and hoss-racin, and sich, savin penny by penny till he hez ground enuff out uv the world to hev a shop uv his own, and to employ other men to slave fur him, and thus go on akkumulatin till he owns things. Sich men are monopolists, and the enemies of laber, and grinders.

I hold that the possession of a ten dollar bill makes a monopolist, and all sich shood be crushed. Ez havin a ten dollar note makes a man a monopolist, his monopolism increeses jist in proporshen to the ten dollar bills he hez. The owner uv a factory is a enemy to the human race, and ez for the man wich bilds a raleroad he

"Is a monster uv sich hidgus meen,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

My hatred uv raleroad managers is intense. It commenst with the fust time I wuz dropped off the hind platform uv a trane for not payin fare, and hez increst with every repetishun uv the offense, wich generally happens every time I want to go anywhere. I loathe the ralerode monopolist.

A grindin monopolist is any man wich hez anything. Whenever a man hez saved anything he becomes a capitalist, and ez capitalists are dangerous to laber he shood be made to divide it up so ez to be on a ekality with them wich never saved nothin.

The mechanic or workingman wich saves so ez to own a house or a farm becomes a capitalist and consekently a grindin monopolist, and ez accoomolashens are dangerous to laber wat he hez shood be confiskated and divided up among us wich hezn't anything. Property is a crime.

I ain't jist shoor that I hev got the Socialistic doctrine down fine enuff, but I think these definishuns will do, espeshly when yoo howl em under a red flag, to lovers uv humanity wich is chuck full uv stale beer. A patriot full enuff uv stale beer will accept most any kind uv definishuns, pervided the tendency uv em is to keep him full uv fresh beer at somebody else's expense.

It is somewat agin me in this new deparcher wich I perpose to take, that I wuz born in America. I shood hev bin born in Germany, Bohemia, Hungary or Poland, and my name shood be "Most" or "Schwab" or suthin uv that sort. But that kin be easily managed. I kin elongate my name to "Nasbyenski," and that will settle it. I kin let my beard grow (which I frekently do owin to the price wich the monopolistic barbers charge for shavin) and I kin get ez dirty about the gills ez eny furrin Labor-Reformer that wuz ever let out uv a Yooropean prizn. I kin carry a red flag with the best uv em, and when it comes to howlin to a mob, I kin discount any bloody socialistic furriner that ever sot his loud-smellin foot on this continent. I hev seen the inside uv ez many jales ez any uv em, and I kin drink in just ez many languages ez they kin.

When it comes to livin by the sweat uv yer jaw, I turn over my hand to nobody.

I shel go to Chicago to-wunst and jine the Socialists and Communists, and ef the feeld ain't fully okkepied I shel git on. All that I am afeerd uv is that the feeld uv laber reform, that is leedership, is already monopolized. Bismark hez sent all uv that kind uv fellers, possible, to this kentry, it bein cheeper to send em over here than to board em in his jales.

However suthin kin be dun, I make no doubt. At all events I shel be on the ground, and when it comes to sackin banks, and guttin stores, and plunderin houses and otherwise assertin the sakred rites uv laber, after the ideas uv the Socialists, I shel be on hand with a large bag. When it comes to dividin up other people's property it will be a cold day when I git left. I hate bloated aristocrats and pampered sons uv luxury, and I long to git at em. Property is a crime—when somebody else hez it.

I leeve for Chicago to-nite. Bascom he bot me a tikkit, calkilatin that he will save the price uv it in the whiskey that I won't hev charged doorin my absence. Ther will be a meetin at the meetin house at wich prayers will be sent up that I may never return. They will be mistaken. I shel be in the front when the plunderin begins, and in the rear when the shootin commences. I know all about that sort uv thing.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Perfeshnel Labor Reformer and Monopoly Opposer.)

Current Events.

Geneva scientists declared blue light best anaesthetic in dentistry.

Secret service men watching shipping for Honduras filibustering expedition.

Brooklyn woman falls dead over the casket while gazing at the remains of a lifelong friend.

An armed posse arrests William Britton, the Kentucky feudist, who is indicted for murder.

An officer of Admiral Skrydloff's staff says Chinese spies reveal all Russian plans to the Japanese.

Mormon missionaries are expelled from Hungary because the movement is regarded as undesirable.

The board of lady managers of the World's Fair have secured peace by abolishing the secretary's office.

China makes complete apology to France for attack of Chinese soldiers on French captain at Pekin.

Four-year-old girl swallowed up by quicksand within sight of mother at Port Washington, L. I.

The Manchus at Pekin, it is said, want the powers to aid in securing Manchuria for China without conditions.

Charles E. Bliss, Sedalia, Mo., staked life on game of cards, lost, and committed suicide my swallowing acid.

William Jennings Bryan is out of the campaign. His lungs are declared to be affected and he has gone to Arizona.

Russia files a protest in Pekin against the Anglo-Thibetan treaty, declaring that it establishes a British protectorate.

Burlington railroad, as fast as the change can be made, will substitute the telephone for the telegraph in dispatching and operating trains.

John P. St. John declares that President Roosevelt's election is certain, as radical Democrats will vote the Socialist or Prohibitionist ticket.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., leases house in New York preparatory, it is said, to succeeding his father as head of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. the first of the year.

Chairman Babcock declared Republicans, while certain of elcting Roosevelt, are in danger of losing control of lower house of congress through over-confidence.

Maj.-Gen. Corbin in report urged adoption of rule that no army officer be permitted to marry until he had satisfied secretary of war he is able financially to support a family.

Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, declares before an audience in St. Louis that he will gain the pole in his next dash in July, his former failures having taught him how to succeed.

Man who sought to assassinate chief of police of Odessa thought to be a crazed Russian factory employe.

Lawrence J. Curran, a strong union man at Milwaukee, says Roosevelt will be choice of majority of union men.

The report of the Indianapolis Employers' Association shows remarkable success in fighting labor unions.

Hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans are suffering from colds or the grip, owing to the sudden changes in the weather.

Sir Harry Johnson, English traveler and diplomat, believes France is seeking to secure a part of Liberian republic.

Increased volumes of trade in the Chicgao district and the country at large are noted by Dun's and Bradstreet's reviews.

W. H. Maxwell, speaking to the congress of arts and sciences at St. Louis, advocates the feeding of poor pupils after the Parisian plan.

Editor John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga., openly advocates lynching and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan to keep the negroes in subjection.

Owing to severe drouths in Europe the grain and fruit crops have been greatly damaged and a big demand will be made from the United States.

Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Panama canal, says the survey will consume all of next year and that the digging will take eight years more.

The prosperity of the wage earner is shown by the Illinois Central railway's report, showing that $1,300,000 more was paid out to the men during the year ending June 30, 1904, owing to advances in wage scales.

F. M. Pease, hurrying to Chicago to complete a big business deal, hires a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad and makes the run from Philadelphia in seventeen hours and fifty-seven minutes, breaking all records.

A LITTLE WHILE.

A little while, a week, a month, a day,
Or bright or shadowed years
Made glad with love, dear love, or
fraught with tears,
And we shall learn the secret, find the
way
To crown our hopes or justify our fears
For aye, for aye.

A little while, dear love, and you and I
Our waning day will close.
Then will the spirit whisper where it
goes,
Its dwelling perished; bid the world
goodby
And vanish as the perfume of the rose
Or as a sigh

A little while, a very little while!
The days—the days fly fast,
Then, portion of the sunlight or the
blast,
How shall we know, with neither word
nor smile
To tell us, we have met again—and
passed—
Unseen the while?

Oh, such a little while, sweetheart, have
we
To gentle be and kind
Ere we shall blend into the vagrant
wind,
Shall mingle with the never sleeping sea.
Then, ever seeking, shall we ever find—
I, you—you, me?

—E. H. Sothern—Selected.

The devil never takes the rest cure.

The pantomime is a case of scene and not heard.

Some people are more discouraged by the success of others than by their own failures.

Beatrice Wood.

A BOON TO SICK WOMEN.

After four years of vain endeavor to regain her health by taking other medicines, Miss Beatrice Wood was made a perfectly well woman by taking Wine of Cardui, the most successful menstrual regulator and woman's tonic known to the science of medicine.

She took Wine of Cardui and that is what we advise you to do.

Will you follow her example and be a well woman?

We could show you letters from 10,000 other women who praise Wine of Cardui as she praises it.

WINE OF CARDUI

No. 14 Main St., PENSACOLA, FLA., Nov. 20, 1903.

I had been suffering with irregular, scanty and most painful menstruation, and when the periods occurred I was unable to be up and had to stay in bed for a day or two. Nothing I took helped me until I used Wine of Cardui. It proved to be just what I needed. Within two months the serious pain had disappeared, my headaches were less frequent and not so severe and felt very much encouraged, but had to use your medicine for four months before I was entirely well and regular. I have enjoyed the finest health now for eighteen months. I am very regular and have no more pains and eat and sleep as well as could be desired.

Beatrice Wood
TREASURER, ARTS AND CRAFTS GUILD.

THE "FOREST CITY"
World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 22 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.
No Coupon required.

JUDGE PARKER

Publishes His Formal Letter of Acceptance.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Alton B. Parker this morning gave out for publication his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for president. Addressing Chairman Champ Clark and members of the notification committee appointed by the St. Louis convention, Mr. Parker says in part:

"In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

"Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and endorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are—Tariff, reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

So-Called Imperialism.

"While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism.

"If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster: 'Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political powers.'

"Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the framers of the Constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the President! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the Constitution.

"The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

"The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of Democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people."

The Tariff and Trusts.

"Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once, in the interest of all our people.

"The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

"It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promise to negotiate. Having, on this promise, secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right."

Judge Parker quotes the declaration that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," says the people demand a reform of prevailing abuses, and points to the Democratic platform's demand for a revision and reduction of the tariff as the remedy. If existing laws are not sufficient to control combinations he favors further legislation.

Favors Reciprocity.

"In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform 'is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer.' With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would inure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending the markets abroad hardly needs demonstration."

Judge Parker quotes from the late President McKinley's last speech on the subject and charges the Republican majority in the federal senate with persistent refusal to satisfy the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of those advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley.

Topics Touched Briefly.

Judge Parker takes issue with President Roosevelt on the independence of the Filipinos. He favors promising them independence at such time as they are capable of receiving it.

"American Citizenship," "Civil Service" and "Reclamation of Arid Lands" are topics briefly discussed. All are favored. As to irrigation he says, however, that the aim of the statute is to reclaim arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it.

The isthmian canal is favored and its early completion advocated, but "the methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many."

The decadence of American shipping is deplored, but says the remedy "does not lie in granting subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers."

Investigation of government departments is advocated, and the officers and men of the navy are praised.

Pensions for Soldiers.

"The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by order No. 78, as to all persons over 62.

"The old inquiry, 'What are you going to do about it?' is now stated in a new form. It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that 'It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue.'

"On the assumption that the order, as stated by the administration, is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. It having been an attempted, though perhaps unwilling, encroachment upon the legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke the order." Following this declaration Mr. Parker says that he will advocate the enactment of a disability pension law.

Reform in Expenditures

Judge Parker devotes a paragraph to the subject of "Foreign Relations" and then takes up reform in governmental expenses, saying in part the following:

"Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be 'their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union.' This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national Democratic platform declares that 'large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service.' Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to $242,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be President—aggregating $582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of $50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal rights and to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of $532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration." * * * *

"There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the war department from $24,000,000 in 1886 to $115,000,000 in 1904, should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

"The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by endorsing at the polls the Republican majority of the house of representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, nor by continuing in power the administration which made the disbursements.

"Reform in expenditures must be had in the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Concluding Sentences.

"I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

"I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

"The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

"Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

"Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

"Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

"With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

"If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

"If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly your,

"ALTON B. PARKER."

ADMISSIONS TO FAIR.

The Total Figures Climb Up to Over Eleven Millions.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The following statement of the admissions at the World's Fair for six days ending Sept. 24. was given out yesterday by the department of admissions:

Monday, Sept. 19, 105,552; Tuesday, 122,341; Wednesday, 139,022; Thursday, 150,620; Friday, 139,176; Saturday, 113,707; total, 770,418.

Recapitulation: April, one day, 187,795; May, 26 days, 1,001,291; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 27 days, 2,343,557; August, 27 days, 3,008,743; September, 21 days, 3,046,626; total, 11,792,848.

WON'T DEAL WITH TRUSTS

Roosevelt Will Have No Arrangement for Campaign Funds.

New York, Sept. 23.—"No bargaining with the trusts; no 'understanding' or 'arrangement' about campaign subscriptions."

Walter Wellman, writing from here, says this is the edict that has gone forth at Republican national headquarters, and the ukase comes from no other than President Roosevelt himself. It is needless to say the injunction will be obeyed. The matter came up in this way. Certain wealthy men of New York, Republicans, and presumably interested in the success of the national ticket, were invited to subscribe as individuals to the campaign fund. They chose to discuss the proposal, not as individuals, but as representatives of industrial trusts in which they are heavily interested. They wanted to know what was to be the policy of the Roosevelt administration toward their corporations. What were they to expect? What could Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss say to them in the way of assurance? They were not disposed to be exacting or unreasonable, but it was only natural for them to want to know, you know.

When the matter was referred to President Roosevelt, as it was during the last few days, the answer came promptly enough. There could be no such assurances. There could not even be a discussion of the question. No "understanding" could be arrived at; no "arrangement" could be made. This decision was not only rendered promptly, but it was handed down in vigorous and emphatic language.

As the result of the President's scornful rejection of this proposal to trade cash for assurances the funds of the Republican national committee will not be swelled by many thousands of dollars which were offered on these impossible terms. And Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss needed the money, and needed it very badly, too. It is an open secret that they are pretty nearly "broke." They have enough to pay the running expenses of the very elaborate and largely ornamental organization at the palatial headquarters in Madison avenue, but there is no money in sight for campaign fighting. The Republican managers in West Virginia want funds with which to "handle" certain coal miners and timber cutters, but they can't get a dollar at headquarters. Harry New wants funds for Indiana, but none are to be had. Chairman Babcock and Secretary Overstreet, of the congressional campaign committee really are worried about the next house of representatives, and would like more financial help from the national committee. They are waiting with more or less patience.

There can be no doubt of one thing. Chairman Cortelyou is a good organizer. The machine at headquarters in the beautiful marble building runs like a French clock. Everything is systematized down to a nicety. No employe can get a postage stamp or a bunch of envelopes, or a bottle of mucilage, without filling an elaborate requisition blank, which must be O. K.'d by several officials, until finally it receives the initials of the chief himself. Then, after the records have been written up properly and the duplicates filed the postage stamp or bunch of envelopes, or whatever it is, is in due time "issued." Much the same is it with callers who want to see some one at headquarters. You have to write your name, age, height, pedigree, etc., on a card, and then, if you have time to wait, which generally you have not, sooner or later you get to see your man. In every detail the organization is perfect, shipshape, careful, exacting, formal. It is just as complete as a government department at Washington and dispatches business at about the same speed. Every one admires the perfection of this organization. Some of the old-fashioned politicians think it would be better to expend part of all this energy of systematizing in carrying on a campaign, but they must live and learn.

Around town the prevailing comment among newspaper men and politicians is that the Democratic campaign managers, with all their troubles, and divided authority, and discouraging outlook, really are playing the game better than their Republican rivals. No one goes to the Republican headquarters unless he is compelled to as a matter of business, and once there he gets away as soon as he can, which usually is not very suddenly. It is also a matter of common remark that it is a lucky thing for the Republicans that they have an easy fight to win. In point of fact, I don't believe it would make any difference in the result if the Republican national committee were to close all its headquarters tomorrow and lay off indefinitely all the high salaried, stylish young men who are working as parts of Mr. Cortelyou's smooth, well-oiled machine.

Senator Spooner well expressed the belief of many observers when he said that the people are running this campaign, and that it doesn't make the slightest difference what the politicians do or do not do. They haven't art or resources sufficient to make any impression upon the great settled mass of public opinion. This applies to both sides.

RATE TO BE PERMANENT

Lemon Growers Will Save $200,000 a Year in Freight.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—A special dispatch from Los Angeles to the Examiner, says that at a meeting of the Transcontinental Freight bureau in Chicago Saturday, it was decided to make permanent the emergency rate of $1 per hundred weight on lemons which expired June 17. The regular rate on lemons has been $1.25. The $1 rate will be restored on November 10. The importance of this decision to lemon growers can be estimated when it is known that the California crop is somewhere about 3,500 car loads. This means a saving to the lemon growers of about $200,000 a year.

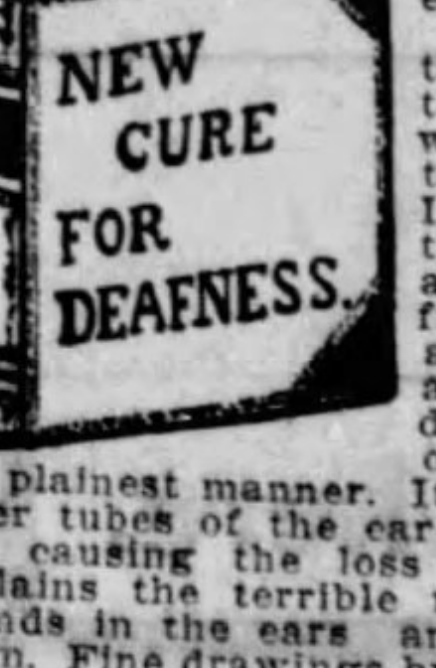
SUIT AGAINST STANDARD.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The state of Tennessee today at Gallatin, began suit against the Standard Oil company, on a charge of violating the anti-trust law passed by the last legislature. The specific charge is that the Standard Oil company has bribed parties to countermand orders to a rival concern, one witness testifying today that the Standard gave him 100 gallons of oil to countermand an order so given. The case is attracting much attention, and some of the ablest counsel in the state are present.

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

HOW TO REGAIN HEARING

The best book ever written on Deafness and how to cure it is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Deafness Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority of the age on Deafness and all ear troubles.


NEW CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to deaf people. It was written to honestly help all who suffer from Deafness, and it tells all about the cause, dangers and cure of Deafness in the plainest manner. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear get all blocked up, causing the loss of hearing, and explains the terrible ringing, buzzing sounds in the ears and how to stop them. Fine drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Deafness, send for this book and find out what to do. Deafness can now be cured, and this book explains how. It's in great demand, so ask for it today. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it at once to Deafness Specialist SPROULE, 6 to 9 Doane St., Boston. You will soon receive the book.

Free Deafness Book Coupon

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ADDRESS....................................

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FAIRBANKS' ACCEPTANCE

A Splendid Discussion of the Republican National Platform.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—The formal letter of Senator Fairbanks accepting the Republican nomination as vice president has been made public. It is as follows:

"The Hon. Elihu Root, Chairman of Notification Committee:

"My Dear Sir—In accordance with the promise made when you formally notified me of my nomination for vice president, I avail myself of this opportunity to submit to you, and through you to my fellow citizens, some further views with respect to the questions in issue before the people.

"The principles which are so frankly and felicitously expressed in the platform adopted by the Republican national convention meet with my heartiest approval. In the main they have been subjected to the test of actual experience and have been found to be well suited to our industrial and national needs. They have brought us to a high state of material development and have made the nation's name respected among the powers of the earth.

"The utterances of political parties must be interpreted in the light of that practical construction which they have put upon them when intrusted with power. It is not alone what they say, but what they will do which should weigh in determining their capacity to administer public affairs.

"We have had two administrations in the last seven years which have been governed by the same policies. We may consult the trade reports in vain to discover when the one ended and the other began. Both were obliged to make vast expenditures for much needed public works. The rapidly expanding needs of the government business must be met. The national equipment must keep pace with our national growth, yet always with due regard to the principles of sound economy in public expenditure. We have pursued no parsimonious policy on the one hand nor indulged in extravagance on the other. We have measured the public expense by the public necessity.

"The convention did well in its hearty commendation of the administration of President Roosevelt. This is sharply challenged by the opposition. We accept the issue with confidence. The president assumed the responsibilities of chief executive with a pledge to carry out the policy of his beloved and lamented predecessor. He kept the cabinet of President McKinley, composed of statesmen of eminent ability, in whom the country placed entire confidence. He carried forward the uncompleted work faithfully and successfully. The pledge has been kept scrupulously; the promise has been fulfilled. Peace and good order have been maintained. Domestic and foreign trade have increased and relations of amity have been preserved with foreign powers.

The foreign policy of the administration has been conservative, just and firm, and has made for the advancement of peace. Time and events have given us a larger place in international affairs. While we have enlarged our foreign commerce, we have increased our prestige abroad, not with the sword but with the peaceful agency of enlightened diplomacy.

Thirty treaties have been concluded and proclaimed and stand to the credit of the administration. Some of these are of far reaching importance. Among the number are the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which stood in the way of the construction of an isthmian canal; the Panama canal treaty, the Alaskan boundary treaty and commercial treaties with China and with Cuba.

Events in the far East suggest the wisdom and necessity of a continuance of the present foreign policy. We have maintained exact neutrality between Russia and Japan. At the beginning of the war between them they assented to the suggestion made by the administration limiting the zone of hostilities. This tends to preserve the open door in the Orient, so important and so much desired in the expansion of our commerce. It is the policy of the administration, predicated upon the soundest national prudence, to settle and remove by treaty so far as possible those international differences which lead to future friends.

We favor the adjustment of international disagreements by an appeal to reason rather than to arms. A great majority of the questions which arise between nations may, without compromising the national honor, be submitted to arbitration. The administration of President McKinley did well to aid in the creation of The Hague tribunal, and President Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for being the first to invoke its jurisdiction in the settlement of the picus fund cases.

Our relations with the world were never better. We have avoided all entangling alliances, and, in the language of the eminent secretary of state, "we are without an ally and without an enemy."

The convention wisely declared in favor of "protection which guards and develops our industries," and that "the measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

This principle was embodied in the platform of the convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln, and it has continued to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party during the forty-four years which have elapsed since then. It has become incorporated into the public law and has become the foundation of our industrial system. It has been regarded by the Republican party as a reasonable and appropriate exercise of the legislative power when imposing duties upon imports to discriminate in favor of American industries. This principle is dictated by a due regard for our enterprise and industry, and is founded upon the highest consideration of national interest.

The Democratic convention which lately assembled at St. Louis denounced "protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few," and favored a "revision and gradual reduction of the tariff."

The issue is thus distinctly made. It is by no means a new one, for while the Republican party has uniformly adhered to the policy of protection, the Democratic party has been consistent in its opposition. It has held to the doctrine of a revenue tariff, and during all the years of the contest has maintained that the protective system was opposed to good morals, in contravention of the constitution and in violation of sound economics. The objections which are now urged against it are only a repetition of those which have found utterance for many years. The difference between the parties is radical and fundamental. It involves the principle of protection and not simply the measure of the duties to be laid.

A revision of duties should be made only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, and they should be so revised as to preserve and not destroy the protective principle.

A revision and reduction by those who regard the tariff as a robbery must awaken serious apprehension among all whose capital is employed or who are engaged at labor in the various enterprises throughout the country, which depend in large measure upon the maintenance of the protective system. A revision of the tariff along revenue lines means the increased importation of the products of foreign manufacture which come into competition with our domestic production. It means a loss to the American wage earners and to American capital. This is therefore not a theoretical question which is presented to them, but is one of immediate and practical moment. It can be settled by them and by them only.

History abundantly shows that the greatest industrial development of the country has occurred during the period when the protective tariff has been maintained and that during this time labor has received its largest rewards and capital has been most profitably engaged.

The development of the country during the last forty-four years is a complete vindication of the virtue and efficacy of a protective system. Its benefits have been diffused through all sections of the country and among all our people. It has enlarged our home market until it has become the greatest in the world. This we should not unnecessarily surrender. We have believed it to be a wise national policy to preserve the American market for American producers and to secure to our workingmen an increased wage scale.

In 1860 the value of our exports and manufactures was $40,345,392. Twenty years later it was $102,856,015, and last year $452,445,629. The pretension of its opponents that the protective tariff is inconsistent with the extension of our foreign commerce is thus denied by actual results. In considering the effect of the protective tariff policies of the Republican and Democratic parties we are fortunately able to consult past experience. What a revenue tariff will accomplish we know, for we have hitherto seen how it has arrested industrial development and embarrassed enterprise to the injury of both labor and capital. Neither escapes its blighting effects.

Commercial reciprocity with foreign countries "consistent with the principles of protection" has long been one of the well recognized policies of the Republican party. The present administration, in the face of serious Democratic opposition, secured a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba, which promises to give us control of a large share of the commerce of that island.

Both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt attempted to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. That subject, together with the Alaskan boundary and other matters, was submitted to a joint high commission for consideration, but the differences which arose between the American and the British commissioners with respect to the boundary, made it impossible for the commission to agree upon any of the remaining subjects submitted for its determination.

The American commissioners desired to remit the boundary dispute to the two governments, and to proceed with the consideration of all other questions, including reciprocity, but the British commissioners declined to proceed further while the boundary remained undetermined. Subsequently the boundary commission was created and the boundary line has been settled, but no agreement has been reached for further consideration of the remaining questions embraced in the protocol. It is hoped that the two governments may be able to agree in due course to take up the subject of reciprocity with Canada, according to the principles laid down in the Republican national platform.

The platform appropriately recognizes combinations of capital and labor as the outgrowth of our economic development, and is entitled to the equal protection and subject to the like restrictions of the law.

The administration has enforced the Sherman anti-trust act, which was of Republican origin, in cases where combinations have been formed in violation of its provisions. The law, which was regarded as ineffective by a Democratic administration, has been invoked by the President against combinations in restraint of wholesale commerce, and it has been upheld by the courts.

The congress last year enacted a law to expedite the hearing and determination of suits arising under the anti-trust and interstate commerce acts, so that the ends of justice might not be defeated by delay. It created the department of commerce and labor, with authority to obtain necessary information with respect to the creation and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. It also amended the interstate commerce law so as effectually to abolish the pernicious system of rebates under which large shippers could crush their smaller competitors. These are important, practical steps taken by a Republican president and a Republican congress for the protection of the people against the encroachments of combined capital.

The Democratic party has done nothing toward safeguarding legitimate interests and restraining combinations effected for proposes as a principal remedy for unjust extortion or other improper purposes. It proposes as a principal remedy for unjust combinations to remove the tariff from trust made goods, thereby inviting the foreign producer to occupy our home market in an attempt to regulate our own industries. It has assumed that the so-called trusts are either created or fostered by the tariff. The assumption is fallacious. Trusts are found in free trade countries and they control commodities in this country which are upon the free list.

The Republican party is more direct and rational. It does not strike down good and bad alike. It invokes the authority of congress and the power of the courts to deal with specific well defined combinations in restraint of the rights and interests of the people. It is as insistent upon the protection of capital employed in wholesome enterprises as in preventing its use in contravention of the public interests.

The convention very properly declared it "to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard." There is no more important duty than to maintain the stability and the character of the money of the people. Their manifold exchanges should be effected in a currency as free from blemish as the national integrity. The Republican party has been essentially the guardian of the financial credit of the country, and the steadfast supporter of sound currency. It has maintained the national credit and preserved the soundness of our monetary system against persistent and powerful opposition.

The money question has seemed to be settled at various times, but the contest has been revived by the enemies of sound money wherever they have thought that they might be successful. We should not relax our vigilance in upholding the integrity of our currency so long as a considerable element of our country are at war with it. When Democratic candidates cannot hope to win preferment in a national convention without industriously concealing their monetary views, and when Democratic national and state conventions dare not declare their faith in the virtue of the gold standard, the hour has not arrived when the forces of sound money should disband and leave the field.

We not only established the gold standard, but we provided such safeguards as will maintain our silver and paper currency at a parity with it. But all of this may be changed at any time by a hostile congress, or endangered by an unfriendly secretary of the treasury. Our past experience warns us that it is only a question of time when those who are always opposed to a sound monetary policy will again seek to overthrow it.

The Republican convention did well not only to pledge anew our fidelity to the gold standard, but to declare its purpose to uphold "the integrity and value of our national currency." There should be no equivocation or doubt as to our inflexible purpose, not only to maintain the gold standard, but to keep all silver and paper currency at a parity with it.

The assumption that a gold standard is "irrevocably established" does violence to the law. It was established by an act of congress, but the congress may alter, amend or appeal that act at any time. It is no more irrevocably established than are our tariff schedules. The one may be changed as readily as the other.

Sound money is so vital to our welfare, so important to our industrial development, that we should let its open enemies or negative friends know that we abate nothing of our determination to uphold and defend it.

Since 1896 we have improved the system as well as increased the volume of our currency. We have now in circulation $2,521,151,527, or $880,942,008 more than we had seven years ago. The increase has not been due alone to the larger yield of gold, for $262,659,559, or nearly 30 per cent of the increase, is composed of silver and national bank notes, which, under the Republican policy, are essentially the equivalent of gold.

If in the future the exigencies of business which no wisdom can now foresee, should make additional monetary or financial legislation advisable, the Republican party may be intrusted to enact it along rational lines.

The president's course in Panama merits the most generous approval. He dealt with a delicate and difficult situation clearly within our national rights in such a way as to make possible the early completion of an isthmian canal which has long been demanded in the interest of our commerce and the national defense.

He concluded the negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He negotiated a treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the requisite rights and franchise for the construction and operation of a canal. Its ratification was contemptuously refused by the Colombian government. Thereupon the people of Panama renounced their allegiance to the parent government and declared their independence. The president acting within the limits of his executive authority, and in conformity with well established precedent, promptly recognized their independence. He negotiated a treaty with Panama, whereby the United States obtained the necessary rights and franchises for building and operating the canal.

When the insurrection occurred upon the isthmus, the president safeguarded American interests. He acted promptly but deliberately; prudently, not rashly; firmly, not unlawfully. He usurped no authority. He only exercised that executive power which is clearly vested in him by the constitution, and which his predecessors had employed under similar circumstances. If he had failed, to appreciate our rights, or to act firmly and promptly, blood would have been shed and the rights of American citizens would have been sacrificed, and the construction of the canal would have been indefinitely delayed.

The president in due time appointed a commission composed of eminent engineers and men of practical experience to undertake the work of constructing the canal as speedily as practicable. There is no longer any doubt or uncertainty as to the enterprise. Its completion is now an assured fact, and it will stand as one of the memorable achievements of the new century.

The completion of this great work should be left to the administration which has done so much to carry it forward against formidable obstacles abroad and vexatious opposition at home.

The administration in the Philippines has been dictated by a broad sense of duty. It has not been subversive of our national ideals, but has been in conformity with the best traditions of the republic.

The archipelago came to the United States as the result of a war, and it became the duty of the administration to enforce the laws there as elsewhere, to maintain the national sovereignty and to inaugurate civil government. Before the insurrection had ceased President McKinley admirably expressed our purpose. Said he:

"No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and commerce, and in every way in our power to make those people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waived over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its worldwide journey to their shores."

President Roosevelt has continued the work in the same just and generous spirit which inspired President McKinley.

Military rule was quickly succeeded by the civil authority. The people of the islands have been invited as fast as possible to participate in the work of government. The judicial system has been improved, corruption has been driven out, public schools have been established, and the people are already enjoying a large measure of self government.

Congress has authorized a representative assembly to be chosen in due time by the people of the islands. The ballot box is not the sign of imperialism. No one need have any grave concern with respect to the future of the archipelago if the United States goes forward as heretofore inspired by the same lofty purpose which has characterized the administration of President McKinley and President Roosevelt. We may safely trust to the future to deal with the Filipinos in a manner consistent with their highest and best interest and with the duty and honor of the United States.

The people of the islands have had abundant evidence of the exalted purpose of the United States. The various degrees of civilization among them, their unfamiliarity with civic duties made it inadvisable to indulge in any declaration as to the future policies which may lead to misunderstanding. The people of the Philippines do not distrust us. We need not distrust ourselves.

Our opponents say the Philippine policy does not pay. They should not forget that the United States did not go to war with Spain for dollars and cents. They should remember that when it comes to a matter of duty the United States does not consider the cost. When the history of our country is written it will be found that there is no brighter page, or one which will yield more pleasure and satisfaction in its contemplation than the one which tells of our discharge of the responsibilities growing out of the war with Spain. The archipelago belongs to the United States. Its title is vested in this government by virtue of the treaty of peace negotiated and ratified according to the requirements of the constitution, and the responsibility of administration rests upon us, not as a matter of sentiment, but as a duty imposed by the obligations of the law.

The application of the proceeds of public land sales to the reclamation of irrigable portions of arid and semi-arid public domain meets my cordial approval. Through the enlightened policy thus established under the present administration the long deferred hopes of the struggling settlers of the great arid and semi-arid west will be realized in the upbuilding of substantial communities in places hitherto waste or comparatively unproductive. At the same time a vast area of the public domain will be opened upon which the industrious homeseekers, now residing in overcrowded eastern centers, may find homes. The sum of over $20,000,000, now available in the reclamation fund, to which additions are constantly being made, guarantee, under the wise administration, great progress in the work of irrigation, and the settlement of the arid region within a few years.

The development of trade with the Orient promises to absorb the increased production of cereals in the far west, so as to leave the market conditions on the Atlantic seaboard undisturbed. The settlement of the present unproductive regions will open a new market for the manufacturer of the east.

Only by unduly extending this letter could I consider all the declarations embraced in the platform of the convention. Further reflection but strengthens my opinion of their wisdom, and I shall give them my earnest support. We are gratified that sectional differences have disappeared and that a fraternal spirit pervades the people of all sections of our country. We rejoice in a national inheritance which is our common pride. Republican policies are as broad as our country's needs. They are neither sectional nor racial in their generous design.

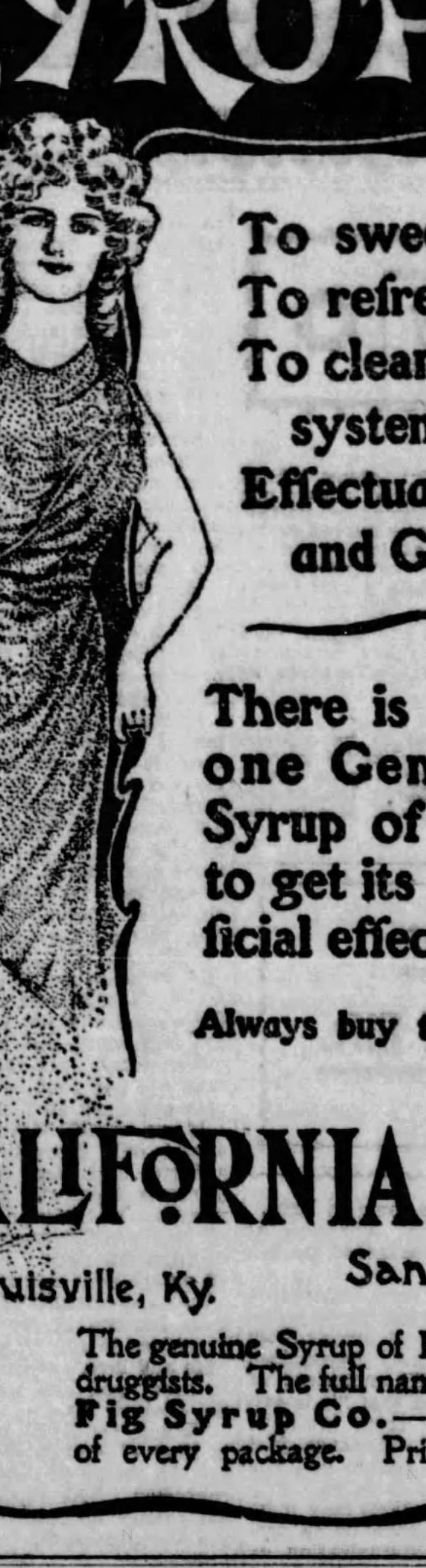
We are inspired with one high purpose, and that is, under divine guidance, to promote peace and good order, virtue and knowledge, justice, patriotism and prosperity among our countrymen and to increase to the utmost the strength and honor of the great republic.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

A Lightning Bolt.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 21.—Lightning today struck an oil tank of the Texas Oil Refinery, on which six men were at work. The oil ignited and an explosion followed. Five men were killed and another was fatally injured.

SYRUP OF FIGS



To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

MAIDEN—Wealthy—Alone—Wants kind, sincere husband. No objection to poor man if honest. Address Bessey, Ogden Ave., Cor. Robey, Chicago.

WANTED Agents to sell Paints, Engine and Cylinder Oils. Eastcourt Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMS for sale—We can sell you farms of all sizes and kinds. Write for list. Morristown Real Estate Exchange, Morristown, Tenn.

$100,000.00 CASH PRIZES to be given away. One more month to participate. Our offer closes November 1st, 1904. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you full and complete information. Write today. NATIONAL CONTEST CO., Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga., 103 N. Pryor St.

EPILEPSY AND FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness or have children, relatives or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Nomination for Governor Was a Factional Compromise.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The agreement upon Supreme Court Justice D. Herrick, of Albany, as the candidate for governor to head the Democratic state ticket came after a long series of conferences beginning just before midnight last night and continuing till nearly 2 a. m., resumed before 7 a. m., and carried on up almost to the very moment of the presentation of Justice Herrick's name in the convention. He is essentially a compromise candidate between Edward M. Grout and Edward M. Shepard, both of Brooklyn, who practically drove each other from the field. When the nomination of either became plainly impossible, the rest of the available list was canvassed and by a gradual process of elimination along a line of least resistance among the conflicting interests the names of Palmer, McClellan and Stanchfield were dropped, and that of Herrick agreed upon. The chief participants in the conference and final agreement were David B. Hill, Wm. F. Sheehan, State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Leader Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall; Senator Victor J. Dowling, George Foster Peabody, treasurer of the national committee; Chairman Cord Meyer, of the state committee; Wm. S. Rodic, of the state executive committee; August Belmont, Former United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of this city, and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo.

The leaders, who had been in conference, went at once to the convention, where Mr. Sheehan announced that Congressman Francis Burton Harrison would have the second place on the ticket.

The convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman Hornblower, who, after the report of the committee on permanent organization had been adopted, gave way to the permanent chairman, Duncan Campbell Lee, of Tompkins county, who addressed the convention.

George Raines, of Rochester, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, which was adopted. It attacks the Odell administration, endorses the Democratic national platform and promises the national Democracy that the electoral vote of the Empire State will be cast for Parker and Davis.

Former Governor Hill then took the platform, amid cheers, to present the name of Justice Herrick for governor.

After Mr. Hill had presented the name, W. Bourke Cockran and Luke D. Stapleton, of Brooklyn, seconded the nomination of Justice Herrick.

Herrick was then nominated by the secretary casting the single ballot for the convention.

A Town Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21.—The town of Oakley, Kansas, a small place about 250 miles west of here, on the Union Pacific railroad, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The fire originated in the Tennessee hotel and rapidly spread to other buildings. Sixteen business buildings were burned, only one store being left standing. Some of the guests of the Tennessee hotel had narrow escapes. Loss, $75,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

I am always content with that which happens, for I think that what God chooses is better than what I choose.

Thursday.

Let love not visit you as a transient guest, but be the constant temper of your soul.

Friday.

Every individual will be the happier the more clearly he understands that his vocation consists, not in exacting service from others, but in ministering to others.

Saturday.

The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something. The drop by continually falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock.

Sunday

There is this beautiful thing about growing old, and having to resign one dear earthly companionship after another, that as earth grows lonelier heaven grows homier, so that when at last we come down in the dusk to the narrow sea, all the lights in the windows are over there.

Monday.

All love is of God and will endure. We need not fear that our friend whom we have loved so much here will leave us there.

Tuesday.

It is an excellent plan to have some place to go to be quiet when things vex or grieve us. There are a good many hard times in this life of ours, but we can always bear them if we ask help in the right way.

A Strenuous Desire To Do.

The True Governing Power of Life.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

What a wonderful people we seem to be!

How we rush and hurry to "get there," as the success of the world is spoken of!

How we tumble over each other in our haste to reach some given place on the moment, when there is not the least occasion for rush and jostling!

How far, how very far we are from the attainment of that serenity so necessary for the true development of the soul, the individuality!

The whole atmosphere seems charged with a strenuous desire to do, to DO. We feel its rapid vibrations and forthwith attune ourselves to them by trying to fill an hour with the accomplishment that two should hold. It seems almost impossible to keep oneself calm and steadfast in the midst of the tumultuous hurrying to and fro. And yet it must be done if high ideals are to be reached.

There is the trouble. Our ideals as a nation are not what they ought to be. Commercial supremacy is the aim: the piling up of more dollars than any other country possesses. This must be done through the same mad and cruel competition that exists in the business world, and which drives so many individuals to the wall.

I was upon the street car the other day when every seat was filled. Most of the passengers were business men on their way home from the scene of the day's labors. There were a few women and one or two children. Among them all, so far as I could see, there was but a single happy looking face. All others bore varying shades of weariness, discontent, perplexity, or discouragement. Even the little ones did not gaze out of the sunny eyes that should belong to childhood. The happy face was that of a man facing the sunset of his years.

I thought as I glanced around of a paragraph which I read in a Boston paper the other day concerning the little serenity which the humanity of today seems to have acquired. It was this:

> There is very little serenity nowadays in the world, and the world actually seems to plume itself upon it. Energy is at a premium; repose is at a discount. A wide-awake observer remarked the other day upon the strenuous tone of even the street car advertisements. "When I read them," he said, "I feel as if I ought not to be sitting down in the car, but hanging on to a strap by preference. 'Malta-Wheata makes vigorous, brainy workers.' 'If you want to forge ahead, drink Postum for breakfast.' 'Rush restores tireless energy to the human frame,' and so on! There isn't a restful one in the lot. They all chime in with the conductor's 'Step lively!' until one is so strung up to that 'git-up-and-git' feeling that he gets off before the car stops, even if there is no hurry whatever." The quiet life, certainly, will never come from the world about us today.

Never from the outside, no, but from within. It is only by self-training that we can gain that spirit of cheerfulness which will put to flight the black birds of fear. Resent the charge as my companions on the street car that day might, yet it was fear of some kind that had brought the shadows upon their faces—fear of opportunities passed by, fear of what may happen, or else fear of the consequences of some misfortune already here. And nine-tenths of this fear is the fruit of conditions brought by the lack of self-poise, the possession of which would banish worry, and render life better worth the living.

If we had more faith in the omnipresent good: if we really believed as we pretend to do, the words of the great Master, believed that they were meant to apply practically to our every day lives, and then acted upon that belief, we should gain that serenity which means peace.

It is a pity we cannot all be like "Queer Solomon Oaks," whose praises were sung in verse in the New York Tribune the other day. Here are the two closing stanzas:

A queer old fellow, this Solomon Oaks,
With his merry laugh and his pleasant jokes,
And his faith in his fellows, said or sung.
He's a host of friends among old and young.
He makes them and keeps them by smile and song,
And the word that helps us when things go wrong.

His life holds a lesson 'twere well to learn;
Shut your eyes to the bad, all the good discern:
Keep busy, be cheerful, and aim to make
This old world better for love's sweet sake.
Queer? Well, it may be, but this I say:
More of such queerness we need today.

With all of the fevered restlessness of which I have been speaking there is much to hope for in the future. If on the one hand there seem to be great evils, upon the other the horizon is filled with portents of good.

Where do I see them?

First in the quickening of the public conscience which is coming to recognize the wrong and the corruption in public and private places, and to declare the necessity of a change. Little appears yet to have been accomplished towards betterment, but all this uncovering of wrong doing is educational in its influence and will finally work out improvement.

The wonderful scientific discoveries and inventions that the quiet men and women are bringing to pass in their workshops away from the world is encouraging, not entirely because they can be made of commercial value, but rather, that they give a glimpse into the infinite possibilities that are within the reach of man in the unseen world of thought and action. And if these things be proven, that comparatively a few years ago were undreamed of, why may we not expect still greater than these to come to light, affecting the mental and spiritual, as well as the physical, nature of human beings?

The power of thought and its control, which has been urged so strenuously and manifested in so many ways, among them being telepathy, is becoming recognized by science. Professor Thommasina, of Geneva, recently declared that "it is evident that transmissions from brain to brain can be produced at a distance, just as in wireless waves in action, and the other receives the waves as in the ordinary wireless receiver." Well may it be said that telepathy will soon be as recognized a method of communication as telegraphy. The time is at hand, and this, too, is encouraging.

Finally, and in reality the most encouraging sign of all, is the number and force of the spiritual movements which are thrilling humanity with a sense of the soul's need of better things. People little realize the strength and the power of accomplishment of what seems as yet but limited in manifestation. I can only liken it to the great subways under large cities through which are rushing the currents of traffic and travel mighty enough to finally change the aspect of the whole world, and yet which are unseen and unnoticed by the multitude that is rushing to and fro above.

In these great movements we may bear a part, and well will it be for us if we perceive the necessity, and endeavor to harmonize our lives with what the best among them is making evident is the governing law. This is the law of love, of brotherhood, of seeking the good of others with the earnestness that we bring to bear in quest of our own. Here lies a responsibility which we may not safely ignore. Here alone shall we find serenity, the door into the place of peace. It matters not at all what the way is named by which we enter therein, except that it shall represent our highest conception of truth.

The Cozy Corner

A GREAT FAULT.

Will the Cozy Corner give me a little space while I say how much I approve of the words of "Lois." While dancing and card playing have long been considered questionable amusements for Christian people, I think the complaints made are often on the "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" plan. When we indulge in bitter denunciation of the so-called smaller vices, and overlook the greater ones, we should remember how our Saviour spoke of the mote—or small fault—in our neighbor's eye, and the beam—or greater one—that prevented us from seeing aright.

We are not cautioned not to remove the mote in our neighbor's eye—that is, to help him to correct his faults when we see them, only that we must first cast the beam out of our own eye that we "may see clearly" to help our brother.

Abuse and intolerance never yet accomplished any real or lasting good and I believe a larger amount of evil would be counteracted if every one would make it a point of honor, to remove the beams before they attempted the motes.—H. G. Miller.

APPRECIATION AND APPROVAL

As I desire to be remembered by the readers of The Blade, I will come again to express my appreciation of the editorials and articles on the Household page. These are so congenial that I feel that I would be doing myself injustice did I not say what I feel regarding them. The editorials and letters of Miss Bouton are so replete with irrefutable facts that they draw on our inmost feelings, and we are constrained to express our admiration.

Some of the recent articles on concentration, are truly redolent with depth of meaning and deserve our serious consideration. We can never hope to accomplish any great or important things unless we are able to concentrate our powers upon them.

We all, at times, look back with regret upon the manner in which our lives have been misspent, but the injunction is to "Redeem the time"—not waste the present in vain repining because of the faults and mistakes of the past.

In regard to a recent article that appeared in these columns on misalliances, there is no doubt but that there are by far too many of them. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump and a little difference of opinion between a married couple will make much trouble, and those contemplating a union by marriage should look well to the principles and character of the party, lest after marriage it may develop that the union was for evil, and not for good. Truth, virtue and veracity are a sure foundation on which to build and if these are lacking, the edifice will not stand. Where there are two ways—one a doubtful and the other certain—we should not hesitate to take the one that is sure even though it may not seem so pleasant.

If we would be progressive, we must absorb only those things that make for a better and more forward growth—the elements that will produce manly and womanly qualities, and by such a course all which is detrimental will be eradicated from our lives. The healthful growth of plants does not require tempestuous winds and torrents of rain, but rather the calm breezes, gentle showers and warm sunshine, so for man to grow in knowledge and love, exciting influences brought to bear upon him will fail of producing the desired results.

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty" and without that Spirit, we are the slaves of despotism, anarchy and confusion. The rights of every individual should be respected for where they are disregarded Christian liberty will not prosper.

M. N. WILLIAMS.

FROM ANOTHER MOTHER.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, I am a stranger to you all except as we feel acquainted through the columns of The Blade, which has been a welcome visitor in my father's family for many years, and now comes to my home (as well) in the World's Fair city.

After reading the letter in the M. G. R. from "Indiana Wabash," I thought I would tell you what you will miss if you do not come and visit our Fair.

As you have been told so much about the larger buildings, let me advise you not to neglect any of the state buildings. You will be made to feel so much at home and find the sweetest kind of a welcome at any of them. The toilet and drinking water is all free and you will find every one ready to make your stay pleasant. I hope you will not deem me prejudiced if I say that my preference is for the Missouri building as Missouri is now my home state.

I thought that letter from Mrs. Anna Black was fine. I have one son—now eighteen years old—who has never in his life killed anything. He was endowed by Nature with a sweet, sympathetic disposition, and I taught him from the very first to treat all breathing things with the utmost kindness, to lend a helping hand and never give pain where he might give pleasure. So I know such a disposition can be cultivated in children.

"WEST END."

HIS FONDEST WISH.

When Mrs. Rafter dons that dear old gingham gown of hers,
And mixes up a golden paste that brightens as she stirs,
I catch an odor from afar
That calls to mind a cooky jar
Which stood behind a pantry door long years and years ago.

And when she sends a plate of crisp and sugary cakes to me
She opens up a vista of the past through which I see
A little mother smile in joy
Down at an eager, waiting boy,
Watching her scrape that yellow dish long years and years ago.

Oh, Mrs. Rafter, could you know the memory that wakes
Whene'er you mix a batch of those old-fashioned sugar cakes,
I'm sure you'd grant my fondest wish
And gladly let me lick the dish,
Just as I did a happy boy long years and years ago.

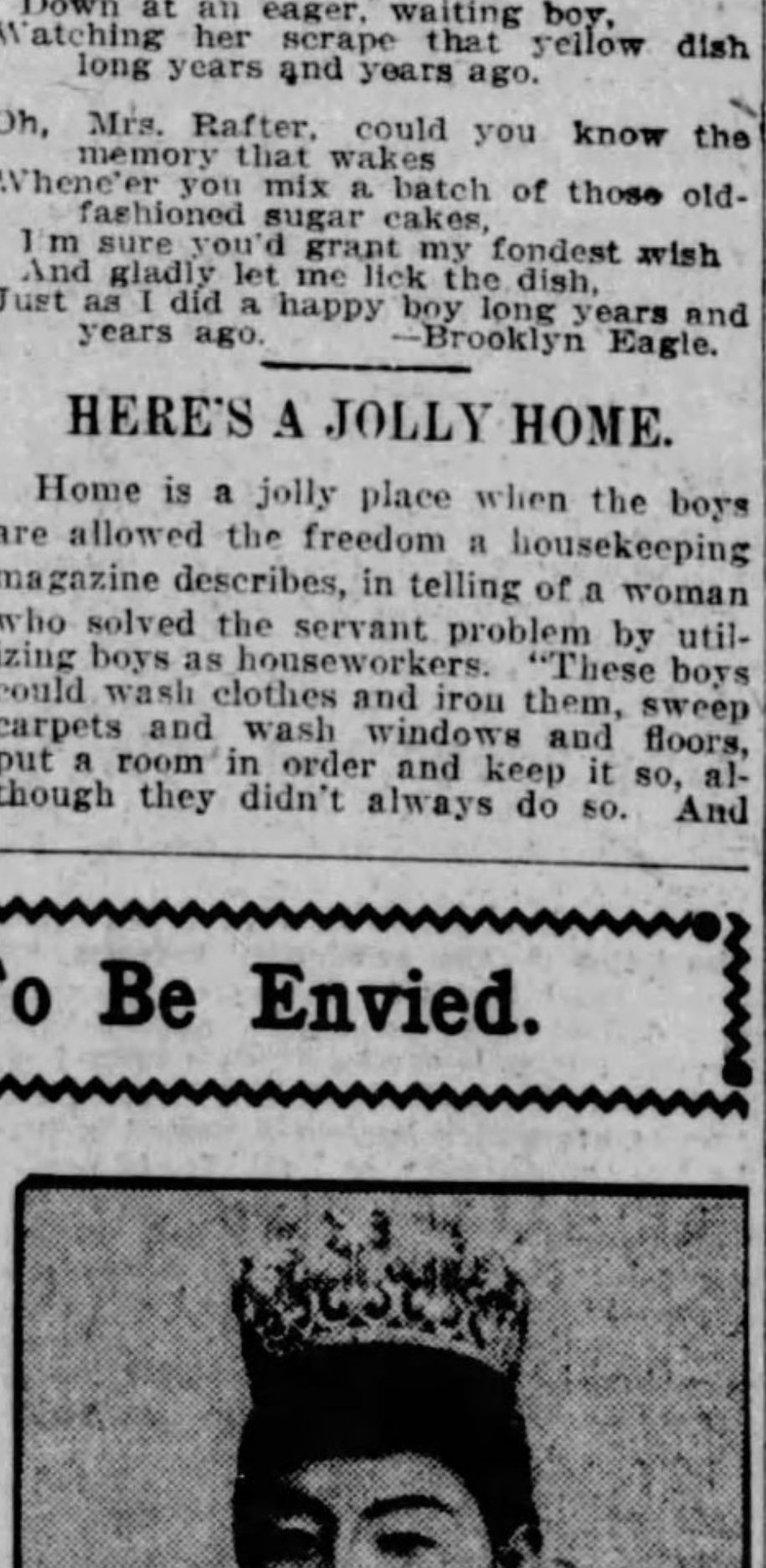
—Brooklyn Eagle.

HERE'S A JOLLY HOME.

Home is a jolly place when the boys are allowed the freedom a housekeeping magazine describes, in telling of a woman who solved the servant problem by utilizing boys as houseworkers. "These boys could wash clothes and iron them, sweep carpets and wash windows and floors, put a room in order and keep it so, although they didn't always do so. And the way they waited on table might well be a joy to the heart of any mistress." Each week the boys were paid a certain sum for their work, and they always had the same privileges in the house that their mother had. They entertained their friends in the kitchen with concoctions of their own make with the same freedom that the mother served tea in the parlor, and they dismantled the dining table to play pingpong at any time they chose, because they knew how to arrange it again. And all the boys and their friends thought this home was the jolliest place they knew.

Women Not To Be Envied.

ALIX, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.



HARUKO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

The wives of the rulers of the two countries now at war with each other in the Far East, are not women to be envied. Their hearts are wrung by the sufferings of their people, which they cannot prevent.

The Empress of Japan has taken an active part in arranging to care for the wounded, and the families of the dead soldiers. She set the example of self-sacrifice by putting into the treasury her handsome jewels. The Empress of Russia has rejoiced the nation by recently becoming the mother of a little son, who is the heir to "all the Russias."

Here, There, Everywhere.

A convenience for a traveler is a small air cushion, which will fold in a very small space when not inflated. These cushions will be found very convenient in many ways.

If hot milk is added to potatoes when mashing them, it will prevent them from becoming soggy or heavy. Mashed potatoes should be "finished" by beating them twenty or thirty strokes with a fork.

Did you ever try wrapping cheese in a cloth wrung out of vinegar and hang in a cool place? It is said this will keep the cheese moist and free from insects for an indefinite time.

A pinch of salt thrown into the coffee pot will improve its flavor for some tastes. Try it and see if it suits yours.

Mildew stains may be removed from articles by soaking them in a solution of cloride of lime—one tablespoonful of lime to four quarts of water; let them lie for an hour or two, then wash them with clear water and dry in the sun.

Cotton fabrics will retain their color if they are given a good rinsing in cold salt water before being put through the usual washing.

If the knife is held perpendicularly when cutting hot bread or cake, the cake will be less likely to be heavy.

To be a welcome guest in the house of a friend, one should observe and respect the little ways of the household, and not trespass or interfere. Do not leave your sewing, crochet work, or tennis racquet lying around; do not monopolize the paper, or the favorite chair of your friend. One young woman lost her second invitation by carelessly leaving her bag of golfsticks in the hall where her host fell over them, as he came in after dark, and a young man was forever placed on the list of "ineligibles" at another house, on account of his careless treatment of the guest room.

Man fashion, he would lie down on the bed without removing the shams and the white spread; he tied the dainty muslin curtains in knots in order that he might have more light; he scratched matches on the wall paper and dropped cigar ashes on the bureau scarf. In trying to move about the room in the dark, he managed to overturn, and break, a favorite table on which was the pet vase of the hostess, and finally completed the list of his crimes by neglecting to bring in from the balcony, where he had placed it, a pretty upholstered chair, leaving it out in the rain all night. Of course he "did not mean" to be rude or destructive—he was simply careless, but he was never invited a second time.

It is said that whisky poured over fruit stains before the cloth is washed will remove them most easily and effectually. This may be so, but a temperance woman would prefer the stains, although that is a much better use for it than to put it in the stomach.

A few drops of paregoric placed in a shallow dish will attract all the ants in the house, when they may be easily disposed of.

A little gasoline poured into the ant-hills on the lawn will drive the ants away and do no injury to the lawn.

The new pieces of summer gowns that are left in the making can be pieced together, lined and made up with one layer of wadding, thus making a pretty summer spread. It can be finished with a four-inch ruffle of lawn, to match in color, the other furnishings of the room.

There is much discussion among housekeepers as to the propriety of using bread and butter plates, some insisting that they are not allowed any more on the perfectly arranged table, others holding that their utility will preserve them from being abandoned. It is a fact that these plates will be used whenever butter is served. A ball, or square, of butter is placed on the plate before the diners take their seats at table, though in a very warm day the balls of butter are passed in a bowl of chipped ice. Bread and butter plates are removed before the dessert, and when used should be accompanied by the little butter spreaders, if possible.

For an invalid who may not eat many things in the way of desserts, a delicate tid-bit may be prepared by scraping a well flavored apple into a small glass, sweeten slightly and cover with whipped cream.

In a house where there was a pet puppy, it was a question as to keeping him out of the living and dining rooms, and still not condemn his mischievous highness to solitary confinement. The question was solved by placing an extension wire screen, such as are used in windows, in the doorway between the rooms where he might be allowed and those where he was forbidden to go. It worked like a charm, the little fellow playing in perfect contentment as long as he could see the family who objected to his too close and lively attendance.

M
G
R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT:-IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Dear Friends of the M. G. R.:—It is with pleasure that I again come for a little visit with you. I suppose most of us have had a little vacation this last summer, and I think it would be very interesting if we could tell where and how we have spent it; if there has come into our lives anything of especial interest, or help, during the summer; what gave us the greatest pleasure, and why it did, and what lasting benefit we have derived from the hours we have devoted to rest and pleasure.

I was very much interested in "Clover's" letter and would say to her: "Do not give up the farm and leave it to its fate, even if you feel that you must—for a while—teach school. There is more in brains than muscle, after all, and a skillful use of the brains may bring forth more good in the long run, than clear muscle could.

Her letter raised a scientific question—why is it that humanity in general would prefer to live by their brains, rather than do manual labor? Give a man a little education and he seldom feels that he can use it to any good advantage on a farm; he thinks at once that an educations requires of him to give up his farmer friends and go into the city to live—as if an educated, and well behaved man, is not as much appreciated in the country as in town, and an education along the right lines can be made as profitable to a farmer as to a bookkeeper.

The artist has no interest in the man who plants and cares for potatoes—he never welcomes him to his house, and yet he is dependent upon that same potato raiser for his living; why is it he is so little appreciated? I can see no reason except such as education and the refinement that accompanies it could efface.

H. G. Miles asks which is the nobler—the merciful man or the honest man? It seems to me that honesty is the basis of all virtues. It is comparatively easy to be merciful, if you have a kind and considerate heart. Your sympathies are wrought upon by some case of suffering or distress and you act upon the impulse of the moment for the relief of the distressed object—which is certainly noble. To be honest requires a character that has stamina and backbone to enable one to stand firm in the face of temptation.

To enable a young man to be honest when placed in a position where he is tempted to use for his own benefit public funds, to accept bribes or to squander the time that rightfully belongs to his employer, he must have a strong sense of honesty and be able to carry it in every action of his life. With these fixed principles of honesty, there is little doubt that most people would also be merciful.

In the record of such awful disaster as the burning of the Iroquois theatre, the burning of the boat with her load of helpless passengers, and numerous other instances of terrible loss of life, we find that there has been some dishonesty, on the part of some one, which has brought it to pass.—"Golden Rod," Pennsylvania.

Vacation echoes are heard from many of the M. G. R.'s, and Miss Prudence is very glad that her girls and boys have had such a pleasant summer, and hopes that if any of them had any especial experiences, they will tell us of them.

Summer with all of its joy and "happenings" has gone and we have returned to our daily routine of life—some to school work, to the office, or the work in the home. I wish to say that I hope that the summer has brought pleasure to each and every member of the M. G. R.

I hope "Olive Branch" has enjoyed plenty of flowers; it is said that every one has a hobby, and if this be true, mine must be my passion for flowers.

"Virginia Boy," there is no one more worthy or capable of praising the American girl than the American boy and we all thank you for your good words. "Brown Eyes," your picture certainly added grace to the column and I wish we could have more of the members who would send "illustrations" of the kind.

Now "Sunflower Kid," if you will loan me a few adjectives, of which you possess such a stock, I will attempt a short description of our Western Chautauqua, for the benefit of those who have never been so fortunate as to visit it.

Only a mile and a half from my home on the bank of Winona Lake, is one the brightest and most beautiful spots in Northern Indiana. It covers about six hundred acres of ground, and though man has done much to improve it, there are still many cool, quiet spots where one can be alone with Nature. Large hotels and hundreds of cottages have been built to accommodate the Assembly and the summer school. Fower beds, flowing wells and beautiful springs are the delight of all visitors. For amusements we have bathing, swimming, boating, bowling, tennis and golf, not to mention the toboggan railway, the merry-go-round and the "old mill."

Winona is under Presbyterian control, but members of several other churches have their summer homes here. It is connected with the county seat by an electric railway.

In conclusion I would say that every member of The Blade M. G. R. who visits Winona, are requested to remember that they are very near the home of —"Dew o' June."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUGUST

New Work............ **W. C. Mollett**
Solutions................. **W. P. E.**

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the sixth President of the United States, and was born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767. In his boyhood he accompanied his father on an embassy to Europe, and passed a considerable part of his youth at The Hague, and in Paris, and last in London. He was chosen senator for Massachusetts in 1803, and soon became prominent as a leader of the federal party. He was sent by President Madison as plenipotentiary to Russia, and, later on, to England. On this embassy he took a part in the negotiation of peace with England, and assisted, with his counsel, the deputies sent from America to Ghent. He was elected President by the house of representatives in February, 1825. In 1829 he retired to his estate in Quincy, near Boston, but was elected representative of his district in 1830, joining the Abolitionists. In 1842, in order to assert strongly in the abstract the right of petition, he went so far as to present a petition for the dissolution of the Union! This was misunderstood, and turned against him. He died at Washington during the session of congress, February 23, 1848.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters; my 12, 17, 3, 5, 1 is a well-known Puzzler; my 6, 7, 15, 10 is a department of the Wonder Column; my 16, 20, 21, 22 is a clinging plant; my 8, 9, 19 is a house for travelers; my 14, 13, 1, 18 is the name applied to the oceans; my 6, 7, 4, 9 is part of the face; and my 11, 2 is a verb found in this sentence. My whole is a familiar proverb.

HENRY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A person traveling 25 days, went 11 miles the first day and 135 miles the last, increasing the number of miles each day by a common difference. How far did he travel in all?

PED. A. GOGG.

4.—HALF WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—An Ohio city.
2.—A semi-tropical fruit.
3.—A mark of division.
4.—Part of the day.
5.—A prefix.
6.—A vowel.

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUERY.

What and where is the "Water Volcano"?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—

"The sweetest lives are those to duty wed:
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 15.

1.—Hall Caine.
2.—480 gallons. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Ruth, Anna, gray, woof, ease, eniv (transpose), done, soar. Primals—Ragweeds; finals—Hay-fever.
4.—Moving day.
5.—Mexico and the United States have bound their territories together by means of the steel rails of the Mexico Central railroad, extending from the City of Mexico to El Paso, Texas.
6.—George Dennison Prentice wrote—

"Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! What power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity!"

Chat.

W. P. E. bashfully did the honors of the 'Cademy to these ladies today: Mrs. J. A. Smith, Pauline, Mrs. H. Larned and Hawkeye.

Mrs. J. A. S., do not be a "silent partner" any longer, but come in and let us hear you recite again.

Mrs. H. Larned, the Schoolmistress felt sure that you knew better than to substitute "Isaac" for "Benjamin," so the mistake was not counted against you.

Hawkeye apologizes for a short lesson by saying that she has been putting up fruit and making jelly. Shall we excuse her, 'Cademites?

The solution sent by Hetta to her problem answered today is this: (1sqd.):(4sqd.)::6:? 4x4 equals 16x4 equals 96x5 equals 480 gallons.

A NEW FIELD FOR GIRLS.

There is an opening for a capable young woman in almost every country town. This is in the combined profession of catering and fine cooking. Once upon a time in our villages ladies personally superintended their family baking and were proud to be known as "famous cooks." That day is gone, and with it much of the delicious food that few servants save chefs can attempt, and, as well, much of the entertaining that was wont to provide a "groaning table" of good things for the obsolete tea-party superseded by the wafer and cup of bouillon of an afternoon tea. Many women would still be more hospitable if, in their country homes, that did not imply disorganization and discomfort extending from the kitchen on throughout the house. A moderate-priced caterer, who could take entire charge of the function, would be a boon to them. Our villages are supplied with bakeries—plenty of them. But the product is usually poor. The best cakes, pastry, and breads, furnished at reasonable prices, will find a market ready for them, while orders for salads and ices might be taken, and if well filled will be often and often repeated. These statements are not theorizing; they are the result of observation that has noted what women with but slender equipment have achieved and can guess what better preparation might effect. The fact cannot be stated too strongly that, outside the large cities, there is an enormous unworked field for such provision as is here indicated.—Harper's Bazar.

THE SIMPLE PLEASURES OF CHILDHOOD.
—From Harper's Bazar.

THE TANGLE-SONG.

Once there was a little girl
With soft and curly hair
That her mother combed each day
With gentle touch and care;
But because it snarled a bit
She cried both loud and long,
And her mother made for her
A funny tangle song:

"The naughty Pull in this lock of hair
Is old Father Pull, I do declare!
And old Mother Pull, she's lurking here
In the lock that's over the little right ear;
And down in the middle between them, maybe
Are hiding the Baby Pulls—we'll see, we'll see!"

And while she was singing,
With brush and comb
The Pulls were all driven
Right out of their home,
And into their places
Slipped curl after curl—
And wasn't she lovely,
This dear little girl!

—Frances McCool, in Little Folks.

POULETTE, OF GRAMAPHONE STREET.

By E. S. L. THOMPSON.

"I will not live with the cross boy who peddles milk," whined Poulette, peeping out where a board was loose in the dreary shed where she gnawed at a dry bone. "He carried me off, I do not belong to him anyway! I can see him crawling on his hands and knees now, the night before his father, with a cross eye and a crooked nose, moved away from D—; yes, crawling up to my nice little dog-house all painted red with stripes of white. Ah, I thought he was a monster snake and I shook all over! It is not so very bad to run away when you have no real home. I was carried a long ways in a baggage car, where a nice young man with brown eyes said that he wished he lived at home; I wished so, too, for he had kind, dark eyes and such a pleasant voice: 'I am sure that horrid man with a squint never came by this King Charles spaniel honestly!' I barked and wagged my tail, trying to tell him all about it. He understood me, I know, for he gave me part of his own lunch, while I ate a chicken leg; yes, a chicken leg, fat and brown; he called me pet names, and I'm happy yet when I think about it! I tried every way to show him that I loved him, and I'd walk a thousand miles if I thought there was any chance of finding him!

"I saw a nice little cottage one day on a clean and pleasant street; the milk wagon has no customers on that street. A young lady (I watched her a long time) was setting pansies in a bed under the front window. I heard her speak to a man who brought the dirt for her. She had a low and lovely voice, and I remember that my spaniel mamma told me often that the voice was a great help in getting to know people.

"I quickly made up my mind that day that I would try to find her again. When night comes I am going! I am quite sure I can find the way without much trouble. If I could only talk I would tell the nice young lady how I used to have a fine home with a dear old man who played the loveliest music. He is wondering where I am all this while, and perhaps believes me dead!

"I mean to bark in my very softest tones, scratch a little and if the young lady herself would only come to the door! I will die if I stay with these cruel and wicked people. They swear and they drink out of a black bottle; they put water in the milk cans, and they laugh about their deceit—I wish it would grow dark faster, for I must be off!"

Poulette crept over to a dark corner, on a pile of old meal sacks and pretended to be asleep. Presently she heard a coarse, angry voice:

"Jawn! Jawn! I haf found a man who vill buy ze spaniel. Tomorrow morning she goes, then you gets the new trousers right away already off!"

* * * * * * * *

After waiting a long, long time all grew still within and without.

Very quietly, trembling all over, Poulette crept out and away! Just as she emerged from the alley an automobile came near running over her. It buzzed by with its lamps flaring, so Poulette was afraid some one would see her, and she would be taken back to the old shed! Through several alleys she hastened and then ventured out into the open street. At first she saw no one but two men carrying market baskets and a messenger boy on a wheel. It was Saturday night and the people were in a more frequented part of the city. "Swish! swash! swish! swash! z-u-r-r! z-u-r-r! swish! swash!" Something dreadful, it made a fearful scraping noise as it went down the street, and Poulette feared it would take in street, sidewalk and all and grind her to atoms! She shrank behind a tree and held her breath! Now, another trouble, the east-end station was not far away, and a quick, light step was crossing the street, a young man with a bag coming directly towards Poulette.

"Perhaps I am going to be taken up and put in the pound for stray dogs!"

So tired, and so frightened, wondering if there ever would be a place where dogs could rest, Poulette trotted on. Ah! here was the cottage, with bright lights shining through the lace curtained windows and sweet music of the violin and piano floating out.

Poulette ran in the gate directly in front of the young man.

"If I can only get to the door first, perhaps he will not take me and put me in the bag! I would rather be poisoned or drowned than carried away in a bag!" Poulette was up on the side porch now and scratching softly at the door; the bell at the front entrance jingled and she heard some one say in joyful tones:

"Oh, Fred, you've got off at last to spend Sunday with us in Gramaphone street! Prof. Phillip came unexpectedly this afternoon—violin and all—such a happy time as we are having!"

"If the eight gramaphones are in this neighborhood yet I am going—I'll not cross the door sill—"

"Three have moved away; don't tease, Fred! Another is going Monday."

Poulette scratched at the side door again and whined a little! . . . Prof. Phillip rose and opened it. Then Poulette with delight that astonished everyone sprang into his arms!

"Why—where—oh—where have you been Poulette?"

Poulette could only make joyful little barks and lick her dear old master's hand and face; she hid her head under his arm, he patted and caressed her while everyone looked on in wondering astonishment! Some funny little barks were also directed to Mr. Frederick: who now recognized the "spaniel," he had fed and petted in the baggage car. Mr. Frederick was glad to see his brown-eyed friend again.

"You have run away from Squint Eye and Crooked Nose have you?" said Mr. Frederick to Poulette.

"I knew you were a smart dog and would get out of the scrape some way. Where did you meet this young runaway Professor?"

"Meet her!" echoed the professor with tears in his eyes. "She is my very own comrade—my nice lady-like little friend—I bought her—but later she was stolen; make a bow to the ladies, Poulette!"

Poulette performed various tricks clever and amusing, to the delight of the company, and the special delight of Prof. Phillip.

She was then fed and put in a cozy place in the back hallway to sleep for the night.

Prof. Phillip had come to visit his old pupil, Miss Helen Mansan—and—and—lucky little Poulette had wandered into his very arms!

Old John and young John were very angry the next morning to find their prize gone. They had stolen five dogs before and sold them, so they must keep quiet, and even if they saw Poulette say not a word. Poulette, never left Gramaphone street; she is living there today—for the professor came to live there, too. Across the street from the pretty cottage and the pansies resides Poulette.

When Mr. Frederick comes home, she visits at the cottage as long as he stays. She has never forgotten the nice chicken dinner and his kind words in the baggage car.

MADE HIS SOW GAIN 400 LBS. IN 100 DAYS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn. BAINBRIDGE, INDIANA.

Gentlemen:—My sow gained 400 pounds in 100 days by feeding her about 75 cents' worth of "International Stock Food" and 20 bushels of corn with some slop. The total cost of the "International Stock Food" and grain I fed was less than $5.00. How is that for profit? Over 20 per cent. profit is a very satisfactory rate. One of my neighbors gave me the sow because he thought she would die within a week. She could not walk to my place, a distance of one and a half miles, and I had to haul her. I never saw or heard of any "Stock Food" having such great value as a conditioner and fattener. I had fed a good deal of "International Stock Food" before this and take pleasure in recommending its constant use by all farmers.
A. K. CAMPBELL.

Beware of Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Testimonials and Will Pay You $1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class Medicinal Preparation, made from powdered Roots, Barks, Seeds and Herbs, to give to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs, in small amounts as an addition to their regular grain feed to secure better digestion and assimilation so that each animal will obtain more nutrition from all grain eaten. Scientific authorities prove that the average animal digests 55 per cent. of the average kind of feeds. "International Stock Food" will cause them to digest 70 to 75 per cent. We paid the government $40,000.00 war tax because "International Stock Food" was a high-class medicinal preparation. Many other kinds did not pay any war tax because they claimed to the government that they did not use medicinal ingredients and did not claim medicinal results. You can afford to use preparations of this kind Only On A Medicinal Basis. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood, "tones up" and permanently strengthens the entire system. It cures or prevents many forms of disease. It will save you $10.00 per Year in the Feed of Every Horse You Work and its use will only cost you $2.50 per year. It saves grain and 30 to 60 days' time in growing and fattening all kinds of stock and is endorsed by over one million farmers who have used it for fifteen years. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations and substitutes. No chemist can separate and name all of the ingredients we use. Any company or chemist claiming to do so is a Self-Confessed Ignoramus or a Paid Falsifier. Insist on having the genuine "International Stock Food."—It is sold by 100,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if it ever fails to give you satisfactory, paying results and its use only costs you 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT.

DAN PATCH 1:56¼----FREE

FASTEST HARNESS HORSE IN THE WORLD

HOLDS FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:

Mile Record, - 1:56¼ Mile Record on Half-Mile Track, 2:03¾ Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, 2:04¾
Half-Mile Record, 0:56 Mile Record to Wagon, - - 1:57¼ Two-Mile Record, - - 4:17

HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

Printed in Six Brilliant Colors--Size 21 by 28 inches

We own the World-Famous, Champion Pacing Stallion, Dan Patch, and have Fine Lithographs of him. They give complete record of all his races and Fast Miles and are Free of Advertising. The large Colored Lithograph will show Dan hitched as you see him in this engraving.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO YOU FREE Postage Prepaid

IF YOU ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS AT ONCE

1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

DAN PATCH EATS "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" EVERY DAY.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Desperate, Prolonged Struggle to Capture Forts.

Cheefoo, Sept. 26.—As a result of the battle before Port Arthur, which began on September 19, the Japanese succeeded in capturing several important positions, and the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town is seriously threatened. Chinese information places the Japanese losses under 3,000 for the three days' fighting, and this comparatively small casualty list is due to the excessive care used by the Japanese in making their preparation for the advance. Russian sources, however, claim to have information that the Japanese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above. Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance into the town of the Japanese, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

As was announced in these dispatches on September 20, the battle began before daybreak on September 19. At this hour the citizens and the garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of weeks of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artillery along the line extending from the west of Itz mountains to Rihlung and Kikwan mountains. This was but a preface to the assault which was destined to result in the capture of three new and important Russian positions, together with six small but annoying forts lying between Shushyen and Rihlung mountain. During the day and night of the 19th and until noon of the 20th the bombardment continued without cessation, and the many shells falling from quarters which previously had been silent, made it obvious that the Japanese had at last succeeded either in mounting many heavy guns in new positions or in strengthening their old positions. The infantry fighting during this period was comparatively trivial.

At noon on Sept. 20 the Japanese right and center, the former being to the west and the latter to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and infrequent natural cover that lay in their way. The small forts to the south of Shushyen resisted this advance but briefly, their garrisons not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery fire from Fort Kuropatkin had been growing steadily weaker, and, it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese assaulted the fort. Fort Kuropatkin is situated to the south of Palichuang and to the northeast of the parade grounds, on a low hill. It derives its name from the time when Gen. Kuropatkin inspected it, pointed out the weakness of the position and ordered that it be strengthened as far as possible because of the necessity of protecting the water supply. While situated in the chain of main forts, Fort Kuropatkin never has been as strong as the others, and after severe fighting it fell into the hands of the Japanese. These captures lessen further the security of the fort on Rihlung mountain, which is now threatened from a new quarter as well as from Palichuang.

At 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the 20th the Japanese captured a supplementary fort which from the lower ground threatens the fort on Itz mountain. This ended the heavy fighting for that day, although the Japanese later were compelled to resist several sorties.

During the night the heavy bombardment of the Russian positions continued, the Japanese fire being directed with particular vigor against another supplementary fort 3,000 yards to the west of the fort on Itz mountain, and regarded as highly important because of its bearing on the Itz and Anshu mountain forts. The next day, after having pounded this position unmercifully and until its fire had slackened visibly, the Japanese delivered their assault. They met with a stubborn resistance. They were exposed to the fire of machine guns and rifles and they made frantic efforts to reach the crest of the slope. They leaped over trenches and embankments and tore down the entanglements in their path until at length they entered the fort. The Russian troops there refused to desert their position, even in the face of the superior numbers which confronted them, and desperate hand to hand fighting occurred inside the fort. Eventually almost the entire Russian garrison was either killed or wounded.

SPAIN STOPS THE TEREK

Russian Vessel Must Not Coal at Canary Islands.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Sept. 22.—The Russian cruiser Terek, which has been stopping British vessels in the vicinity of Gibraltar, commenced coaling here yesterday, but on orders received today from Madrid, she was stopped from coaling and was ordered to leave here during the morning. Her commander replied that he was unable to put to sea owing to the Terek's engines needing repairs. She was, however, forbidden to take on board any more coal, or any water or stores.

Coaling at Emden.

Emden, Germany, Sept. 22.—Three steamers chartered by the Hamburg-American Steamship company are loading coal here, and it is reported that fuel is destined for the Russian fleet. The captains of the steamers are to sail from here under sealed orders.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE HUN RIVER VALLEY

Kuropatkin Reports Activities East of Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—A dispatch has been received from General Kuropatkin announcing that the Japanese are preparing an extensive turning movement east of Mukden. A large force is advancing from Liao Yang by way of Tai Cho to Tsianschan.

Skirmishes have occurred in the valley of the Hun river, and at Inpu, between Beutsiaputze and the railroad. There were many casualties at Inpu.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—General Sakharoff, in a dispatch dated yesterday, telegraphs that the Japanese advance guard during the last few days attempted to occupy Kaoutou Pass, commanding the road to Fushun, but were repulsed by a detachment of the Russian advance guard. On the south front all is quiet, though shots are exchanged daily and skirmishes occur between the advance posts.

Mukden, Sept. 26.—Doubts are beginning to be felt as to whether it will be possible to continue the campaign through the winter, which begins in November. The Chinese have been unable to harvest their crops, and there probably will be much distress, as it is very difficult to bring up stores from China for the native population.

THE PRESS IS SATISFIED

Reorganization of the Russian Army Meets With Approval.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The reorganization of Russia's forces in the far East by the appointment of General Grippenborg to command the second army has been received with much satisfaction by the press. Even the Novoe Vremya, which has been urging the promotion of General Kuropatkin to the rank of commander-in-chief, recognizes the impossibility of confiding the vast host now to be assembled to the commander of the forces actually in the field. Other papers warmly indorse the motives for the formation of the second army and the evident determination to prosecute the war with increased vigor. The Sviet, whose editor, M. Kamaroff, formerly was a colonel in the army and therefore peculiarly fitted to appreciate the significance of the new departure, says:

"Hitherto General Kuropatkin has been chief of all the land forces in the far East. Although enjoying the fullest independence as a matter of fact he was appointed in the character of the viceroy's assistant. Nevertheless all the responsibility was his. Now he will share it with Geenral Grippenberg and both will be under the guidance of a commander-in-chief."

The name of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch, inspector-general of cavalry early in the war, was on everybody's lips as likely to be made commander-in-chief, and it continues to be reported that he will be placed in command of the Russian forces in the far East, but no paper here ventures to publish the rumor pending an official announcement of his appointment.

COAL TRADE IN THE EAST

Tsing Tau, Sept. 22.—Several colliers arrived here within the last ten days. It is believed the cargoes are intended for Port Arthur. The British collier Foxton Hall has transferred her cargo of Cardiff coal to the German Steamer Ericka, which the local authorities would not allow to leave until given assurance that no attempt would be made to enter Port Arthur. The Ericka sails at daylight and Japan is given as her destination, but it is believed that she will ultimately make for Port Arthur, where the Russians are offering stupendous inducements for the delivery of coal.

S. Davidson, an American merchant, who had a Russian coal contract, and was ordered to leave Port Arthur on February 15 last, is now at Tsing Tau. He tells the Associated Press correspondent that when he left there were less than 200,000 tons of coal there. On account of the Russian warships having been compelled to keep up full steam day and night for nearly eight months and the enormous quantities of fuel required for the water condensing plant, there must be a coal famine there now unless more coal has arrived. The Japanese have since cut off the water supply, when the garrison would have to depend entirely upon the condenser. If a coal famine prevails the town must be getting water from impure water wells which would also have to be served to the sick and wounded iceless.

Revised List of Casualties.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The general staff has issued a revised list of the Russian casualties at Liao Yang, showing that 1,810 men were killed, that 1,811 were wounded and that 1,212 were left on the field. Fifty-four regimental officers were killed and 252 were wounded, two generals were killed and three were wounded. Fve officers were left on the field.

Question of Contraband.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—According to the present status of the negotiations of the United States and Great Britain with Russia on the matter of contraband of war, foodstuffs alone have been formally declared conditional contraband. Russia has notified Great Britain that she has no intention to depart from her original view that coal is absolute contraband. At the same time, it is understood that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has given Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, a verbal assurance of Russia's desire to apply the rule with the greatest leniency. The same assurance applies to all articles of dual use enumerated in article six of Russia's declaration on contraband.

FORCED RETREAT.

Driven Back and Pursued by Russian Cavalry.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—The general staff has received the following dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated yesterday:

"The enemy's vanguard, consisting of one battalion and two squadrons of cavalry, has assumed the offensive, probably for a reconnaisance, in the district between the Mandarin road and the heights of the village of Toumytsa. His advance was stopped by our troops. The enemy retreated along the whole line, pursued by our cavalry. The enemy has not yet advanced north of Davan, on the left bank of the Liao river, but an increased force has been observed in the neighborhood of Sian Chan. Japanese cavalry have appeared in the valley of the Liao river."

OYAMA MOVES UP LEFT

His Armies Cover a Front of Sixty Miles.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—7 p. m.—The latest development in the situation at the front is the definite establishment of the fact that Field Marshal Oyama has now begun to move up his left. General Kuropatkin's report today shows that the Japanese have reached Davan on the west bank of the Liao river. A considerable concentration of Japanese is observed at Sianchan, on the Hun river, 35 miles southwest of Mukden, and Japanese cavalry is massing in the valley of the public river. The latter is a tributary of the Hun river which crosses the line of railway midway between Tie Pass and Mukden and may furnish a natural line of advance from the west. Oyama's armies now apparently cover a front of sixty miles for enveloping movements. His wings are extended to the north, east and west of Mukden.

Thus far the Russians have found little strength or pressure from the Japanese center. Oyama seems to be moving with great deliberation, probably gathering strength for a rapid advance of both wings when an attempt is made to close the net. Although the imaginary line connecting the extreme Japanese advance east and west of Mukden still passes ten miles below that city it is evident that the fate of Mukden cannot long be delayed. If Gen. Kuropatkin intends to try to hold the city fighting on his flanks will begin almost immediately.

GRAND DUKE IS CHOSEN

Certain That Nicholavitch Will Be Commander-in-Chief.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Although an official announcement to the effect is not expected immediately, since it will require some little time to get Russia's second army in the field, the designation of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch, the inspector general of cavalry, as commander-in-chief, is regarded as practically settled. Some of General Kuropatkin's friends still cling to the hope that he may yet be appointed, especially, if he now achieves a notable success against Field Marshal Oyama, but the idea is not shared in the best informed circles. The situation at the front, with two, and perhaps ultimately three big armies, is considered to demand above all else, that the supreme commander be of such personal authority as to be beyond jealousies and the possibility of intrigue on the part of subordinates, and such a man the emperor now realizes can only be supplied by a member of the imperial family.

Grand Duke Nicholas is regarded as being extremely well fitted for this great responsibility. He has youth and an iron constitution, but above all, resolution and untiring energy. With these qualifications whatever he lacks in military experience and ability as a strategist can be supplied by placing at his disposal the most able military advisers of the Russian army. The suggestion that Kuropatkin might become chief-of-staff and thus, in fact, if not in name, the real commander of the armies, as Field Marshal Von Moltke was the actual commander of the German armies, although nominally only Emperor William's chief of staff, is generally rejected. Grand Duke Nicholas will not rely upon a single adviser, but on a staff comprising the ablest strategists of the general staff, who in reality will constitute a board of direction of military operations. Moreover, the officers who are best acquainted with Grand Duke Nicholas, believe he may develop military genius of a high order.

Viceroy Alexieff is regarded as almost certain to return here. The report that he may become chancellor of the empire, however, is exploded. He is more likely to retain his title and come to St. Petersburg, nominally in the capacity of adviser of the emperor, and will thus efface himself as a factor of the military situation in the Far East.

FOUGHT WITH BEANCAKES

Russians Rolled Them Down on Heads of Japanese.

Che Foo, Sept. 27.—10 p. m.—Two Japanese torpedo boat destroyers were observed outside the harbor of Che Foo tonight.

A junk which left Liaoto promonotory last night and which arrived here tonight, reports having seen one torpedo boat near Che Foo.

Another junk carrying a Russian, his wife and two children, was stopped last night by a Japanese vessel, but owing to the great distance the treatment which the Russian received could not be observed.

Chinese say that the battle which began Sept. 19 continued intermittently until Sept. 24. In defending one fort the Russians rolled bean cakes down on the massed Japanese. These bean cakes are very heavy and are pressed into the shape of circular grindstones.

1,300 Japanese Killed.

London, Sept. 27.—A telegram to a local news agency from St. Petersburg says a dispatch has been received by the official news agency there from Harbin saying that the Japanese lost 1,300 men killed during the night attack on Port Arthur, September 18. The Russian warships, it is added, rendered valuable assistance in repulsing the Japanese.

Praise for Commissariat.

London, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the Russky Invalid publishes a telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin praising the work of the commissariat corps, which the emperor endorsed as follows:

"I have read with sincere pleasure the opinion of the commander-in-chief on the perfect manner in which the commissariat officers fulfilled their duties."

PUNISHES AUTOMOBILIST

Police Court Justice Stirs Two Nations.

Boston, Sept. 27.—A telegram from Washington bearing on the fining of Third Secretary Gurney, of the British embassy, by Judge Phelps, at Lee, Mass., yesterday, was received at the executive department from the state department today. The dispatch was sent by Lieutenant Governor Guilde, who, in the absence of Governor Bates, at once conferred with Assistant Attorney General Nash.

The conference was concluded shortly after 10 o'clock and the lieutenant governor at once sent dispatches to Acting Secretary of State Adee, who signed the telegram from state department, and to Judge Phelphs at Lee. The telegrom from the state department follows:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

"Hon. John L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

"British embassy informs me that Mr. Gurney, third secretary of that embassy, charged with driving automobile at excessive speed, yesterday, was arrested by Deputy Sherday, and, after entering protest, was taken under threats of force, to the court at Lee, when, in spite of his protest, he was sentenced by H. C. Phelphs, special justice of the Lee police court, to pay a fine of $25, and on his declaring that he could not admit the right of the court to sentence him another fine of $25 for contempt of court was imposed, and go to prison if he did not pay.

"Section 4063, revised statutes of the United States, declares that any writ of process issued out or prosecuted by any person in any state court or judge or justice whereby the person of any public minister of a foreign state is arrested or imprisoned shall be deemed void.

"Section 4064 declares that any person obtaining or prosecuting such writ or process and every officer concerned in its execution shall be deemed violators of the law of nations and subject to imprisonment and fine.

"I have to request that you take such action as may be proper in this case.

"ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary of State."

The lieutenant governor's message to the acting secretary of state follows:

"Statehouse, Boston, Sept. 27.

"Hon. Alvey A. Adee, Washington, D. C.:

"Your telegram in regard to third secretary of British embassy just received. Investigation already started. Immediate action will be taken.

"CURTIS GUILD,
"Lieut. Governor, Acting Governor."

The telegram to Judge Phelps said:

"Statehouse, Boston, Sept. 27.

"H. C. S. Phelps, Special Justice, Lee, Massachusetts:

"The following telegram has been received from the state department at Washington (here is given the dispatch of Acting Secretary Adee). The assistant attorney general informs me that if the facts are as stated as above, you have in your endeavor to enforce the laws of Massachusetts for the security of life upon our highways committed in this particular case a grave breach of international law. May I ask you to telegraph me at once if Mr. Gurney was arrested and fined in spite of protest. Other channels of redress are open in case of the violation of Massachusetts laws by the diplomatic representatives of other nations. Therefore, if fine was imposed and collected the commonwealth will apologize. The fine must be remitted and I need not suggest to one so respected as you the personal amend that you will, of course, desire to make to Mr. Gurney for the error in method adopted by your court in this unusual case. Kindly forward me affidavit of the evidence of any breach of Massachusett law.

"CURTIS GUILD, Jr.,
"Lieut. Governor, Acting Governor."

Lieutenant Governor Guild said that no further action would be taken until he had heard from Judge Phelps.

CONDITION STILL CRITICAL

Lady Curzon Passed Fair Night, With a Little Natural Sleep.

Walmer Castle, Kent, Sept. 27.—The slight improvement of yesterday in the condition of Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, is fairly maintained this morning.

The doctors' bulletin was as follows: "Lady Curzon passed a fair night, with a little natural sleep. Her general strength has not declined, but her condition is still critical.

VESUVIUS GETS STOUTER

Throwing Red Hot Stones Distance of 1,600 Feet.

Naples, Sept. 26.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues to increase in force and is now more violent than at any time since 1872. Red hot stones are hurled to a height of 1,600 feet, falling down the flanks of the mountain with a deafening sound. The director of the observatory says that between 5 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock this afternoon his instruments registered 1,844 violent explosions, and that one stone thrown out weighed about two tons. Lava flowing from the crater has melted the metal of the Funicular railway, destroyed the upper station and burned the wooden huts in which guides live. All vegetation within a radius of one mile of the crater has disappeared. Several earthquake shocks were felt today. Some of the people in the surrounding villages have left their homes and are camped in the open air. The curiosity of tourists to approach the volcano is such that a large number of carbineer guards have been detailed to prevent them crossing prescribed limits.

UNION IRON WORKS SOLD

Minimum Price of $1,799,000 Was Bid for Property.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Union Iron works, one of the properties of the former United States shipbuilding corporation, was sold at public auction yesterday by order of the federal court of the district of New Jersey.

James Smith, jr., receiver of the corporation, who was appointed a special master in chancery for the occasion, conducted the sale. The only bidder was Francis D. Pollock, representing the reorganization committee of the new shipbuilding company, 70 per cent. of the stock of which is owned by Charles M. Schwab. His bid, the minimum allowable under the terms of the sale of $1,700,000, was accepted. The successful bidder deposited certified checks amounting to $165,000.

BRITISH LOSE CHAMOIS

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Lost Off Island of Cephalonia.

London, Sept. 27.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Chamois has been lost off the Island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean. All on board were saved.

While going at full speed on a trial yesterday, a screw blade came off, pierced the bottom of the destroyer, and she sank. Two stokers were scalded.

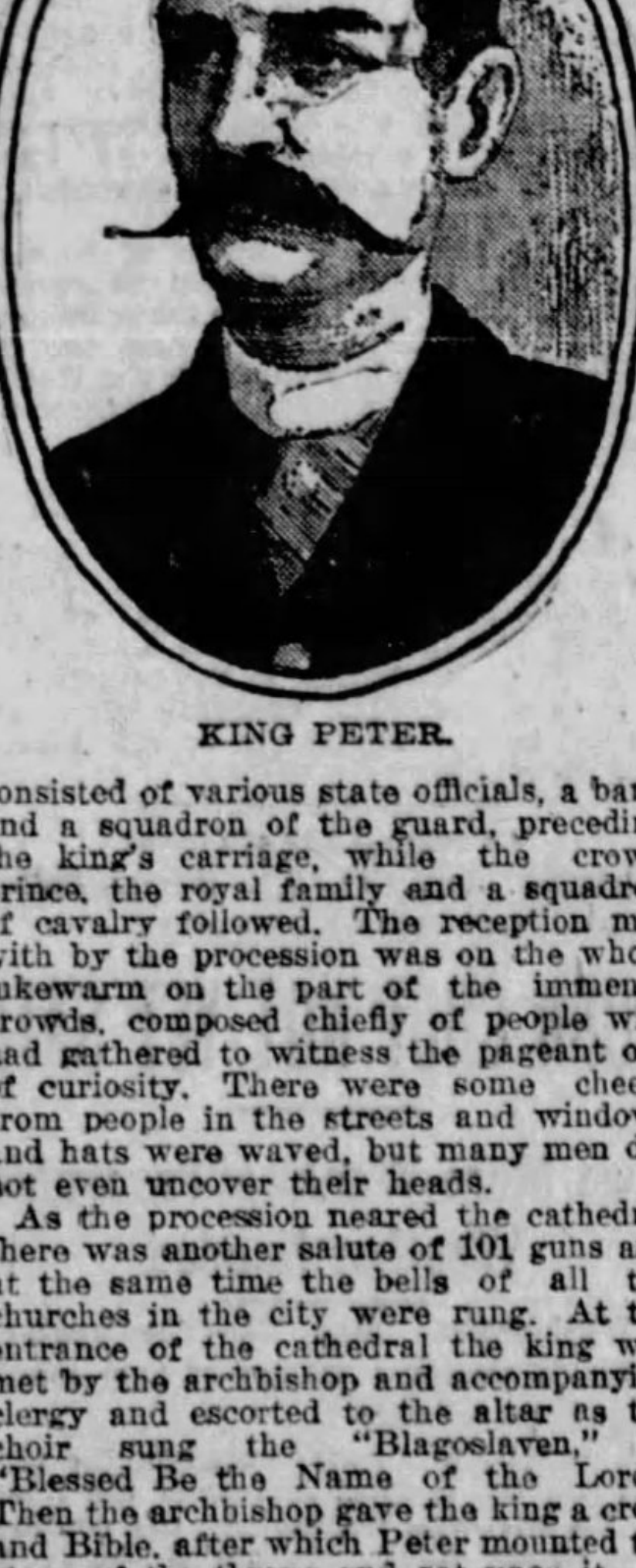
The Chamois was 215 feet long, was of 360 tons displacement and 5,900 indicated horsepower and caried a crew of 62 officers and men. She was built in 1896, and carried one 12-pounder quick-firing gun, five 6-pounders quickfiring guns and two training tubes for 18-inch torpedoes.

PETER IS CROWNED.

The Karageorgevitch Now the Servian Royal Line.

Belgrade, Sept. 21.—King Peter I of Servia, the successor of the assassinated King Alexander, was crowned today, the event being attended with much pomp and ceremony. The coronation took place in the cathedral in the presence of the officials of state, members of the legislative assembly, church dignitaries, military officers and deputations from all parts of the kingdom. The courts of Europe were unrepresented except by their regular diplomatic representatives in Belgrade.

The day was ushered in with a salute of 101 guns fired from the Belgrade fortress. Crowds early began to assemble on the streets and by noon, when the royal procession started from the palace for the cathedral, the thoroughfares and public squares were densely thronged. The route was lined by several thousand troops. The royal procession was a spectacle of considerable magnificence. It consisted of various state officials, a band and a squadron of the guard, preceding the king's carriage, while the crown prince, the royal family and a squadron of cavalry followed. The reception met with by the procession was on the whole lukewarm on the part of the immense crowds, composed chiefly of people who had gathered to witness the pageant out of curiosity. There were some cheers from people in the streets and windows and hats were waved, but many men did not even uncover their heads.


KING PETER.

As the procession neared the cathedral there was another salute of 101 guns and at the same time the bells of all the churches in the city were rung. At the entrance of the cathedral the king was met by the archbishop and accompanying clergy and escorted to the altar as the choir sung the "Blagoslaven," or "Blessed Be the Name of the Lord." Then the archbishop gave the king a cross and Bible, after which Peter mounted the steps of the throne and sat upon it. A lesson from the Bible describing the anointing of Saul was read, when the archbishop sprinkled the crown with holy water. Then calling to him the president of parliament and the commander of the army, the archbishop placed the crown on the king's head, the president and the general assisting and placing their hands on the crown. This was to signify that Peter was crowned by the three estates of the realm—the church, the parliament and the army.

The king afterward signed the history of the crown, which was handed to the minister of education, to be placed in the government archives. The king, having returned to the palace to receive congratulations, the crown was carried, with a military escort, to the palace and placed on the throne.

In the state ballroom of the new palace King Peter received an address of congratulation from the members of the skuptschina, General Sava Grinteh, the premier, spoke on behalf of the cabinet officials, and there were other congratulations from various bodies. During the entire ceremonies, both at the cathedral and at the levee which followed, the king maintained his usual grave and gloomy demeanor. The representatives of Russia and Austria were the only foreign diplomats who took any prominent part in the ceremonies of the day.

The firing of guns, waving of flags and throwing of flowers along the route of the royal procession made the reception of the king seem enthusiastic to the ordinary onlooker, but to the man behind the scenes it appeared more like a cleverly managed stage performance. There are many people, in fact, who declare that the enthusiasm shown was forced, and that but for mounted officers who circulated among the crowds commanding the people to cheer for King Peter, many of the signs of rejoicing would have been absent.

Peter I was born in Belgrade in 1846, the son of Alexander Karageorgevic, Prince of Servia from 1842 to 1858. Peter was proclaimed king on the night of June 10-11, 1903, by the officers of the Servian army after they had murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga. For many years Peter had lived quietly at Geneva. He was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter, George, aged 17; Alexander, aged 16, and Helen, aged 19.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge, a peasant, who was the leader of the insurrection against Turkey in 1804. He reigned as Prince of Servia from 1804 to 1813, when he was supplanted by the Obrenovic during a second insurrection.

$26,000,000 ALASKA GOLD

The Season Has Been a Good One for Diggers.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27.—The Alaskan season for 1904 is closed so far as shipments to the north are concerned. The Pacific Coast Steamship company has received advices from the White Pass and Yukon railroad not to accept any more freight for interior points in Alaska beyond White Horse, as the company will not be able to handle them. All the north coast lines are preparing for the rush of outcomers from all points in Alaska. They are beginning to arrive now and boats are preparing to leave for the last trip of the season to Nome, St. Michael, Dutch Harbor, Cooks Inlet and other calling points along the southeastern coast. There are a few shipments of treasure yet to come.

On the whole it has been a good season for gold diggers. The gold production of the entire northern district for the present year is estimated as follows: Klondike, $11,000,000; Nome, $10,000,000; Tanana, $2,000,000; all other districts, $3,000,000.

WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED

Floods Do Much Damage to Property in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 24.—Floods in Chihuahua, Mexico, have destroyed Cusihuriachio, a mining town in the interior of the state. Every house was swept away, but no lives were lost. An ore train from that camp that took two weeks to reach Chihuahua on account of the high water, brought the first news of the destruction of the town.

$10 Reduction in Rates.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 24.—It is reported on good authority that the shipping conference today decided on a $10 reduction in the steerage rates from Hungary to the United States.

ARCHBISHOP TALKS.

Primate of All England Advocates Church Unity.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Right Honorable and Most Reverend Thomas Randall Davidson, the archbishop of Canterbury, sounded a ringing appeal for Christian unity at the open-air service held in the Cathedral grounds at Mount St. Albans. Not since President McKinley was present at the erection of the peace cross on the same spot after the war with Spain have as many people gathered at that picturesque spot. The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, with Mrs. Davidson, General and Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Hitchcock had seats to the right of the platform, and joined heartily in the service. Many notable people were present.

The sermon was preached by the bishop of Albany. He made a strong plea that all Christians walk worthy of their calling. He deprecated the continental idea of the Sabbath and said that if people were not more appreciative of a Sunday which should be a holy day as well as a holiday the time would come when commerce would step in and make of it a working day like the other six. He called attention to the reverence of English-speaking people for the home and spoke of the increasing urgency for the protection of the home.

Bishop Saterlee, after thanking the archbishop for his presence and for his coming from across the water to show his interest and earnest desire for greater Christian unity presented the primate, who made a brief address.

The archbishop's salutation follows:

My Friends: I am called upon and privileged to give you on this great occasion—great at all events to me—what the paper in your hands calls a "salutation." I give it to you from a full heart, in the holy name of Him whom, amid all our differences, we serve, our living Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

It is not a little thing to me to be allowed in that name to greet you here—here at the very pivot and center of a national life which for 130 years has had "liberty" as its watchword, and for more than 40 years has everywhere striven to make the word good. A vision rises before our eyes today whereunto this thing, with all that it implies, may grow. It has been given to us English-speaking folk, in the manifold development of our storied life, to manifest in practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty—the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free. Be it ours to recognize that such knowledge is in itself not a heritage only but a splendid and sacred trust. The trust must be determinedly and daily used; used, amid all the changes and chances of life, to the glory of God and the immeasurable good of men. For that reason we want here, where the heart of your great nation throbs and sends its pulses through the whole, to keep raised overhead the banner of Him who has taught us these things, our Master, Jesus Christ. The principles He set forth are ours because they are His. He taught us that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. He taught us that society exists for the sake of the men and women who constitute society. He taught us that surrender even of individual rights for the sake of Christ is nobler than defence of privilege.

"We must be here to work,
And men who work can only work for men,
And, not to work in vain, must comprehend,
Humanity, and so work humanely,
And raise men's bodies still by raising souls."

These are ideals, but they are Christ's ideals and therefore they can come true. We mean, please God, that they shall. We from across the sea join hands with you in the endeavor to translate them into accomplished fact; fact, not fancy. What we are aiming at and striving after is a plain thing—the bettering of people's lives; to make men purer and men manlier; to uplift the weak and wayward, and to trample under feet what is selfish and impure; to make certain that every one of Christ's children shall learn to know the greatness of His heritage, and shall have an ideal before him, an ennobling ideal of worship and of work. Christ charges us with that; we are trusted to work for Him among those for whom He died. No other period of Christendom can compare with ours in the possibilities which are set within our reach. No other part of christendom, as I firmly believe, can do for the world what we, on either side of the sea, can do for it if we only will. God give us grace to answer to that inspiring call.

ROOSEVELT IS TOO FAST

His Alertness Brought the Isthmian Canal and Settled Coal Strike.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, in addressing an audience at a fair here yesterday, said that President Roosevelt's strenuousness was too rapid for the Democrats and that this same strenuousness had given the country an isthmian canal commanding the commerce of the world. The President's alertness, he continued, settled the coal strike, saving the people from a coal famine and it has brought capital and labor into closer relations.

TSANG HSE NUN COMING

Will Investigate American Government for Dowager Empress.

Southampton, Sept. 24.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which sails for New York today, will take among her passengers Tsang Hse Nun and a numerous Chinese suite. Nun is charged by the empress dowager to make an important inquiry into the system of the governments of the world, in order that any points suitable to the people of China may be introduced in the empire. He has made an investigation in most of the countries of Europe, with the sympathetic assistance of the authorities, and through Ambassador Choate, arrangements have been made with the United States government to facilitate the work of Hun's mission.

ACCIDENTS TOO COMMON

England Comments on American Railway Casualties.

London, Sept. 26.—The recent railroad accidents in the United States are attracting no little comment in England. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"They are far too common in America, especially of late. The fact that it is a large country with plenty of room for them to happen in is not sufficient to explain them. Probably the fundamental cause is the hasty and imperfect construction of the lines, the makeshift arrangements for saving time and the general rush of strenuous national life."

MILES TO GO ON STUMP

Says He Will Attack Administration on Philippines.

New York, Sept. 24.—It was arranged at a conference yesterday between Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic national committee, and General Nelson A. Miles that the latter should make several campaign speeches. After the interview General Miles said that in his speeches he would dwell at length on the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines and the attitude of the administration toward the establishment of the general army staff. He will be sent on a long tour.

CHIEF JOSEPH DEAD.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 23.—Chief Joseph, the famous Nez Perces warrior, is dead. He had been in poor health for some time. He was sitting by his camp fire on the Colville reservation Wednesday afternoon and was seen by Indians to fall from his seat to the ground. When they lifted him it was found that he had died from heart disease.

FAIRBANKS ON IRRIGATION

Predicts a Great Future for the West.

Glendive, Mont., Sept. 26.—Vice Presidential Candidate Fairbanks and his party today began their proposed four days' campaign of Montana with speeches at this place. Former Senator Carter, who is again an aspirant for senatorial honors, has joined the party at Bismarck, and he will continue to be its guide until the borders of the state of Washington are reached. Under his direction the Fairbanks special train was sidetracked for the night on the prairie east of Glendive, so that it was necessary to make a brief run before beginning the speaking exercises which took place at eight o'clock. Notwithstanding the early hour there was a good attendance for a sparsely populated country and the warmth of the greeting was in nowise diminished by the frost in the air.

Hon. William Lindsey, Republican candidate for governor of this state, presided and speeches were made by Senators Fairbanks and Dolliver and Mr. Carter. Senator Fairbanks devoted his remarks largely to the question of irrigation, prophesying a great future for the West because of the artificial application of water to the soil, referring eulogistically to President Roosevelt's instrumentality in securing a national reclamation law and giving former Senator Carter praise in the same connection.

ADMIRAL GILMORE DEAD

Dies of Bright's Disease, Contracted in the Philippines.

New York, Sept. 26.—Rear Admiral Fernando P. Gilmore died here yesterday of Bright's disease which he contracted during active campaigning in the Philippines, and because of which he was retired from active duty two years ago. He went abroad for his health last summer, and with Mrs. Gilmore remained at Aix Les Bains. While visiting at Paris lately he became very ill and it was decided to return to the United States. He arrived here on Wednesday last.

Rear Admiral Gilmore was born August 15, 1847, and at the age of 15 entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was graduated at the age of 19 and saw much service in the civil war.

During the Spanish-American war he commanded the monitor Monadnock, and later was in charge of the supply ship Glacier.

HENDERSON IS NOT DYING

Story That He Was Losing Reason Declared False.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 26.—Careful investigation of the story sent out from this place concerning the alleged mental collapse of ex-Speaker David B. Henderson shows that an outrage has been done the ex-Speaker.

Mr. Henderson's mind is not failing, and his health is not materially worse than when he left New York. He is suffering considerably from the wounded leg, which was wounded during the Civil War, and it necessitates the taking of much strong medicine, but he is seen about the streets of Dubuque almost daily. He has no difficulty in recognizing his friends and is only deterred from participating in the campaign by reason of his bodily, not mental, infirmites.

His friends throughout the state are up in arms as a result of the story which was sent out on the strength of an opinion expressed by a gossipy old fellow-townsman who had no idea that it would find its way into print.

ARE SEEKING HOLY WAR

Buddhists Desire to Break Away From China's Domination.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—It is rather significant that with the success of the British expedition to Thibet and the protest of Russia against the British-Thiteban treaty, some of the Russian papers have suddenly become greatly disturbed over the importance of the Buddhist pilgrimage to Mouran in February. According to information which has been drifting eastward from the depth of Mongolia, the agitation for a holy war noted at the time of the pilgrimage to Ourga, in July last, continues. Wandering lamas are spreading the agitation not only among the Buddhists in Mongolia, but among the followers of Buddha in the Altai regions of Central China, among the Russian Buriats, and even beyond the Siberian borders and in India. According to reports at Ourga, there is a general animation among the Buddhists in favor of freeing themselves from the domination of China, some of them favoring the removal of the Dalai Lama to northern Mongolia, and entering on a holy war for the establishment of a Buddhist kingdom, while others advocate appealing for the protection of Russia. What effect the British expedition and the disposition of the Dalai Lama will have on the movement, is the subject of much speculation. The Journal de St. Petersburg says it is very possible that the February pilgrimage may compel Russia to attach serious attention to the situation.

"We may expect developments of the greatest importance," the paper adds, "and should be prepared for any eventuality."

LORD MINTO AS MESSIAH

Doukhobors Hail Him as Such, and Start on March.

Rosthern, N. W. T., Sept. 21.—Hailing Lord Minto, the governor general, as the Messiah for whom they had been waiting so long, large numbers of Doukhobors, the Russian religious fanatics, have left their farms and started on one of their pilgrimages. The pomp with which Lord Minto is making his way overland from Battleford to Saskatoon convinced the Doukhobors that he was divine. Many have been arrested.

GEN. CHADWICK DROWNED

Prominent Man Loses His Life While Bathing.

Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 26.—Word was received here yesterday of the drowning of Gen. W. P. Chadwick, of Exeter, N. H., managing trustee of Phillips-Exeter academy, in the channel off Harbor Heights. The body has not been recovered. The accident occurred while General Chadwick was bathing. General Chadwick was for several years a member of the governor's staff. He was 40 years old and unmarried.

THE THIBETAN TREATY.

London, Sept. 21.—The foreign office here declines to discuss the Russian communication respecting the Thibetan treaty. Russia is seeking to establish whether the published version of the treaty is correct, and if so she will lodge a formal protest at the British foreign office, as announced from St. Petersburg yesterday, and energetically object to its ratification and recognition by other powers.

It is claimed by the British foreign office that it is essential that Great Britain should have guarantees for the faithful performance by Thibet of the obligations incurred as a result of the expedition, and it is again asserted that the permanent occupation of Thibet is not intended. The Russian inquiry, thus far, has not been supported in any quarter. Germany has no interest in Thibet, so it is said at the German embassy here, and it is not expected that she will take any action in the matter.

Camp out near the shores of beautiful Biscayne Bay in South Florida this winter. It will not cost as much as to stay at home. Ladies are as safe in our camp as anywhere. Write to Col. W. A. Moseley, Resident Manager, Buena Vista, Fla.

ENGINE STRIKES WAGON

750 Pounds of Dynamite Lets Go.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 24.—Fast freight No. 94, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, struck a wagon loaded with 750 pounds of dynamite at the crossing at North Branch, W. Va., four miles east of here, yesterday afternoon. Two persons were killed and nine were injured, three of them seriously.

The Baltimore & Ohio tower was wrecked as were several residences near by. The commissary of Mike Elmore, Wabash sub-contractor, and the Wabash temporary hospital, with other small buildings, were demolished. The windows of the school house and of the residence of G. A. Zimmerly, on the mountain, half a mile away, were all broken out. No house escaped damage.

James Laing, who drove the wagon, escaped with only trivial injury, as did the two horses, although the latter were blown fifty yards into a field. According to eye-witnesses, Laing, hearing the train, became terrified and stopped on the track. The wagon was three feet of clearing it when the engine struck the rear end, carrying it fifty feet before the explosion. Laing deserted the wagon and ran down from the track into a ditch. He was knocked down and rendered unconscious for a time, but the force of the explosion passed over him.

The engine was overturned and stripped and seven cars following, loaded with high grade merchandise, were broken, several being demolished. The tracks were thrown out of the bed and twisted serpentine, while rails were snapped like pipestems. The wires were torn down and relief was telegraphed for after going to Patterson's Creek on a handcar.

Seven doctors went from here by special train. Engineer Pike was held under iron scraps on top of the boiler while being slowly cooked to death. It required four men to extricate him. The explosion knocked nearly every person in the neighborhood down, hurled Hunter Bowen through a roof but did not hurt him, and threw parts of the engine two hundred yards. Slack telegraph wires were snapped midway between poles by the concussion.

PARKER'S BURDENS HEAVY

Tom Watson Sees the Pick and Spade of Jones Ready.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 24.—Thomas E. Watson, People's party candidate for President, opened his speech here last night as follows:

"Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, found his voice a few days ago and spoke his little piece. The People's party, says Jones, is working for the Republicans. He declares that in my Atlanta speech a preference was expressed for Roosevelt as against Parker. Neither in my Atlanta speech nor in any other have I made such declaration.

"Poor Parker! His burdens were already heavy. Too much Cleveland, too much Hill, too much Belmont, too much McCarren, too many slights put on Tom Taggart, too much Gorman, too much juggling with the old English language, too much foxiness generally—but when Jones, of Arkansas, rolled up, we could almost see the same old pick and spade and shovel with which he dug the graves for the Democratic national candidate in the memorable campaigns of 1896 and 1900."

NINE CHILDREN DEAD.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 23.—During the morning recess today of the public school at Pleasant Ridge, about twenty miles north of this city, a number of children lost their lives. When school recessed there was a playful rush into the outhouse, which gave way, precipitating about twenty children into the vault. Nine dead bodies have been recovered.

At 11:30 o'clock, when nine bodies had been recovered, an estimate of those missing made the number of those who had fallen into the vault 21, and it was reported then that there were evidently more dead bodies yet in the vault.

It was stated that the joists under the flooring gave way suddenly, carrying down all who were in the outhouse at the time.

The population of the village soon surrounded the school grounds and people were flocking in town from the surrounding country.

The excitement was intensified by complaints of parents against school officers, who said that the building and grounds were inspected before the opening of school two weeks ago.

An awful scene was witnessed as the rescuers searched for all sorts of utensils with which to drag the bodies from the vault. Soon after it was known what had happened all the utensils that were available in the vicinity were brought into requisition.

Men went into the vault and carried out the bodies and the school building was transformed into a morgue.

After nine dead bodies had been recovered and twelve children had been rescued alive, the vault was thoroughly dredged and drenched, and the rescuers abandoned the search. All of the victims were girls, the oldest being 12 years of age.

The vault into which they fell contained over four feet of water. The nine who were thus killed served to fill up the vault so that the other twelve were not drowned.

THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

New York, Sept. 22.—A lengthy report has been made public of an investigation by the local board of steamboat inspectors into the General Slocum steamer disaster, which occurred in the East river last June and cost nearly 1,000 lives. The report is signed by James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett and is addressed to Supervising Inspector Robert S. Rodie. It concludes by announcing, upon authority vested in the board by the federal statutes, revocation of the licenses of officers aboard the General Slocum as follows: Wm. H. Van Schaick, master and pilot; Edward Van Wart, pilot, and Benjamin F. Conklin, chief engineer. Briefly summarized the principal points of the board's report are:

"That the fire was discovered at the upper end of the Sunken Meadows and that North Brother Island was the nearest available point to beach the steamship.

"That the life preserving appliances in the vessel were adequate, but had the Slocum been supplied with double the number not a life would have been saved because of the ignorance an incompetency of the crew. That there was an absolute lack of discipline on the part of the crew because of the negligence of the master and of the pilot. That fire drills had been neglected and that had the crew been trained as the law requires such a disaster would have been almost inconceivable.

"That one of the crew, in his ignorance, added to the incipient flames by throwing thereon an empty bag which had contained charcoal. That the chief engineer was grossly negligent when notified of the fire in that he did not see that the hose had been connected and water turned on."

Grain Exports Increasing.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—Grain exports are increasing at all Russian ports, especially the exportation of wheat to England.

Contest Closes October 15th.

We will pay $85,500 in prizes to those who can estimate nearest to the total paid attendance at the Great St. Louis World's Fair. This fair opened April 30, 1904, and will close December 1, 1904. The paid attendance on opening day was 125,754 people, during May the paid attendance was 542,028, during June 1,382,863, during July 1,514,758. Can you estimate the number of people who will pay admission during the entire Fair?

$85,500 IN GOLD To Those Who Come Nearest.

First Prize $25,000.00. Second Prize $10,000.00. Third Prize $5,000.00.

Our prizes are the largest ever offered in any contest, and are divided as follows:

To the nearest estimate	$25,000.00
To the second nearest estimate	10,000.00
To the third nearest estimate	5,000.00
To the fourth nearest estimate	2,500.00
To the fifth nearest estimate	1,500.00
To the sixth nearest estimate	1,000.00
To the next 10 nearest estimates, $200 each	2,000.00
To the next 20 nearest estimates, $100 each	2,000.00
To the next 50 nearest estimates, $50 each	2,500.00
To the next 100 nearest estimates, $25 each	2,500.00
To the next 200 nearest estimates, $10 each	2,000.00
To the next 500 nearest estimates, $5 each	2,500.00
To the next 1,000 nearest estimates, $1 each	1,000.00
Supplementary prizes	26,000.00
Total	$85,500.00

SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATES AT ONCE. Not an estimate will be considered that is received in our office after October 15, 1904. For each estimate we send you a separate engraved and numbered certificate with your estimate thereon. The corresponding coupons of these certificates are deposited at the time your estimates are made, and can be handled only by the Committee on Awards, after the contest closes.

1 Certificate will cost	25 cents.
5 Certificates will cost	$ 1.00
12 Certificates will cost	2.00
20 Certificates will cost	3.00
40 Certificates will cost	5.00
100 Certificates will cost	12.50
1000 Certificates will cost	125.00

Each certificate entitles you to an estimate. You can estimate as often as you wish.

SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATES WITH YOUR REMITTANCES. As soon as received we will immediately make out your certificates and send them to you to be retained by you until the Fair is over.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL $2,000,000. St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1903.
This certifies that The World's Fair Contest Company, incorporated, has this day deposited with this company **$75,000.00 in gold**, for the payment of the awards in its contest on the total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that said deposit is held in trust by this company to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee on awards may direct.
Jas. L. Hanley
TREASURER
Missouri Trust Co. of St. Louis.

Remember you are to estimate the number of people who will pay admission into the grounds during the entire Fair. This does not include any free passes whatever. In order to help you estimate, we will state that the total paid attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was 21,480,141, at the Pan-American Exposition 5,306,859, and at the Omaha Exposition 1,778,250.

MONEY NOW DEPOSITED

We cannot touch this prize money. It is held by the Missouri Trust Co. for no other purpose than to pay these prizes as soon as the committee on awards declares the successful contestants. This committee has no interest whatever in the contest, and is made up of prominent business men who have agreed to award the prizes, and your estimates are turned over to this committee before the Fair closes, insuring absolute fairness to every one interested.

OCTOBER 15TH. positively LAST DAY. Not a penny will be accepted or an estimate counted after that date.

ONLY A FEW DAYS REMAIN. Don't subject yourself to a life-long regret by failing to enter this remarkable contest. Only a small amount invested in our estimating certificates can mean that an independent fortune is yours. WRITE TODAY. Remit by express order, postal note or registered letter. Don't send personal checks.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST CO., 6839 Delmar Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

OCTOBER 15TH. LAST DAY. Don't forget that you must enter the contest before that date or not at all.

NOTICE—Contestants are distinctly to understand that participation in this prize contest is not confined to subscribers for any one paper but that the contest is being advertised in a large number of other publications, the subscribers for all of which are privileged to compete and share in the distribution of the prizes offered.

PRESIDENT WILL MOVE

Will Call Conference Within Few Weeks.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement on Saturday to the delegates of the Interparliamentary union that at an early date he would invite the nations of the world to send delegates to a second peace conference, whose work should be supplemental to that of the conference at The Hague, is regarded as an historic advance toward the adjustment of international difficulties through the medium of arbitration.

Quite naturally, the question arose as to how soon the President might call the conference. He did not indicate, in his address, the probable time of his issuance of the call, but it can be stated that he will not await the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia, both signatories to The Hague convention, before issuing his call. It is his present intention, in about six weeks, to bring the matter to the attention of the nations of the world, with a view to ascertaining their desires as to the time and place of holding the second conference.

These preliminary inquiries will be made through the department of state. As soon thereafter as the replies received shall warrant, the President will issue his formal call for the conference, which probably will be early in the coming year.

SILVER CAUSED A LOSS

Philippine Treasury Fell Short to Amount of $1,294,089.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department, in its review and final audit of the finances of the Philippine government, has definitely fixed the loss sustained by the insular treasury, up to June 30, 1903, due to the fluctuating value of the silver currency in general circulation in the islands until a recent date, at $1,294,089.

This loss to the insular government was brought about largely by the fact that when silver was dear Mexicans were almost exclusively offered for payment of government dues, but when silver was cheap and the Mexicans overvalued, comparatively little was offered in payment of dues, and creditors of the government sought by every means possible to obtain setlement from the government in Mexican money. In this way silver money would be taken in at a high rate of exchange to gold and paid out at a much lower rate than received.

Under the new coinage act, which is now in successful operation, Mexican money is no longer receivable for public dues, and such loss will be impossible in the future.

ARE LEARNING TOO MUCH

Foreigners Will Be Deprived of Knowledge From Naval Reports.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Because it is believed that foreign governments are learning entirely too much regarding the inside workings of the American navy and are picking from the annual report of the bureau chief too much information which should be of a confidential character, a change will be made this year in the preparation of the annual reports, and much that hitherto has been included in these papers will be omitted. It also has been decided to omit the unrevised estimates of the bureau chiefs.

CUPID IN THE ARMY.

Washington, Sept. 21.—That no army officer is permitted to marry until he has first secured the permission of the secretary of war and satisfied that official that his income is sufficient to support himself and family, and that he is entirely free from debt, is the recommendation made by Major General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general, commanding the Atlantic division and department of the east, which was issued at the war department today. Regarding marriage in the army, General Corbin says:

"I desire to reiterate in effect what I have formerly said on this subject, which statement, however, has been misread, misquoted and misunderstood.

"Marriage of army officers who have made no proper provision for assuming the responsibility therefor, is hurtful both to the army and to the officers themselves. To this broad statement there are, of course, exceptions, as there are to all broad statements, but the general fact remains that our army is over married. The pay of a subaltern officer is barely enough for his proper support and the expenses of his equipment and uniform. If to this is added the inevitable expenses attached to a family, it is not only probable, but almost certain, that when an officer strikes his balance at the end of the year he will be behind, if he has no income but his pay. That a bachelor officer is more valuable to the service than a married officer, does not follow, nor do I wish to be understood as so saying, but the married officer is less valuable, if in marrying he has not exercised that prudence which should govern all transactions in life."

Further on in his report, General Corbin says:

"I am firmly of the opinion that no officer should enter the marriage relation without first getting the authority of the war department, and that as a necessary condition thereto, that his income after marriage will be sufficient to support himself and family, and above all, if he is to live on his pay, he should state on honor that he is free from debt."

PEACE FOLLOWS.

General Wood Quieted Belligerent Islanders.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Careful examination of the official reports made to the war department by the commanding general of the division of the Philippines, covering a period from last February down to the middle of August, fails to disclose any account of an engagement of importance between the American troops and the Moros, with the single exception of an affair that occurred on the island of Cagayen about six weeks ago. Reference was made to this affair in the press reports by cable as well as in a general report from General Leonard Wood, in command of that department of the Philippine division wherein Cagayen is located. The island is people by Moros of pronounced Malay type, and, according to General Wood, as they are about 200 miles removed from the nearest island archipelago, and have never fully admitted allegiance to any power, they are difficult to control.

About the time mentioned a party of customs officers attempted to land on the island and establish a custom house, but they were driven off by the Moros.

Upon the facts being reported to General Wood, he dispatched two companies of soldiers to Cagayen from the island of Mindanao. The soldiers were attacked by a considerable force of Moros, and in the engagement that ensued 26 of the Moros were killed. This had the effect of establishing peace on the island and the recognition of civil government.

There is no account of even inconsiderable conflicts with the Moros since February, but it is reported that a force of soldiers is continually on the lookout for and in pursuit of Datto Ali. This Moro chieftain is held to have been guilty of gross treachery, involving the murder of American soldiers in violation of all rules of war.

BOUQUET FROM PRESIDENT

Admiral Dewey Celebrates Fiftieth Year in Naval Service.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Admiral Geo. Dewey yesterday received the congratulations of his fellow officers and friends upon the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the naval service. Of the seventy-three midshipmen who entered the naval academy on September 23, 1854, the admiral is the only one on the active list today, and but seven of that number are on the retired list. The admiral is in his sixty-seventh year. The President sent Admiral Dewey a letter of congratulation, together with a handsome bouquet of flowers.

TO GET PAY IN LONDON

Government Arranges to Accede to Request of Friars.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Arrangements have just been made whereby the Augustinian Friars in the Philippines can secure the money in payment for their lands in London, as they desire, instead of in Manila. To this end the insular bureau of the war department has decided that the entire transaction shall be conducted through the Guarantee Trust company, of New York and London, and recourse will not be had to the Bank of England as originally contemplated.

The treasurer of the Philippine government has been instructed to draw forty warrants covering the two million dollars involved in this payment and hand them to the Friars' representatives who may cash them in London at their pleasure upon presentation to the Guarantee Trust company there.

NEW DUTY FOR CONSULS.

Washington, Sept. 23.—In the course of their routine reports some of the American consuls have recently had occasion to admonish their people at home against investment in alluring enterprises projected in the countries in which the consuls are located until they have made thorough personal investigation of the alleged facts contained in the prospectuses. The result has been to bring upon the department a flood of indignant remonstrances from a number of promoters of various schemes, mostly located in the tropics, whereby fortunes are guaranteed in return for small investments. Unwilling to do an injustice to any enterprises of real merit, the department has caused inquiry to be made in most of these cases and has ascertained that the warnings sent out by the consuls are invariably fully warranted. In fact, it has been demonstrated that the full extent of the deceptions practiced by some of the promoters have not been revealed.

So it is understood, with a view to the protection of the American public against fraudulent investment companies operating abroad, the American consuls will hereafter give special attention to such enterprises, ascertaining exactly what foundation there is for the claims of concessions and products and the facts will be officially disclosed where it appears that a fraud is being practiced upon the public.

It is fully expected that these reports will lead to a considerable increase in the protests that will be lodged by the promoters of various enterprises, but as every precaution will be taken to insure accuracy before making any public declaraton respecting a promoted scheme, the department feels assured of the propriety of its course.

CANNON ON PENSIONS.

Asks Judge Parker a Few Questions.

Hastings, Neb., Sept. 27.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, accompanied by Congressman Watson and several prominent Nebraska Republicans, continued his tour of Nebraska yesterday. His principal speech was made at Hastings in the afternoon.

Speaker Cannon took up and discussed that part of Alton B. Parker's letter of acceptance relating to the President's order providing for a graduated pension scale.

Speaker Cannon reviewed the history of the law under which the order was made, and the construction placed on it by Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, and said:

"Now, then, when that order of Roosevelt's was issued the dickens was to pay, although it was along the same principle and in the same manner as formerly issued by Cleveland and McKinley, and they have been raising a row about it ever since, talking of executive usurpation. In Parker's first acceptance by speech, he complained of the expenditures of the government under the Republican rule and Roosevelt came back at him, and said:

"'How are you going to cut down these expenditures? Are you for the repeal of that executive order relating to the soldiers?'

"And Parker now comes back in his letter of acceptance just issued, and says: 'If I am elected President I will rescind that order.'

"And then he goes on and says, 'but after I rescind it, I will use my influence with congress to pass a bill giving an age service pension to the soldier that performed service in the civil war.'

"I ask, what age, Parker? What age? Will it be 70, 65, 62 years, or what? Indefinite still, you are, and probably not sincere, but suppose you are elected President, Mr. Parker, and you use your influence, what will that bring in the meantime? From 25,000 to 50,000 people will have their pensions taken away, while you promise to use your influence to have congress pass a service pension law without stating the age you propose to recognize.

"Now, I ask you, Mr. Parker, if you are elected President, who will control the house of representatives? Will not two-thirds of the Democrats in that body be made up of members from the south, and are they liberal people with pensions for the Union soldiers?

"Let us read a chapter from the history of pension legislation as it stands on the statute books today. There are fourteen bills that have been passed from time to time, and these bills form the pension code. Who passed them? Democrats for the bills, 414; Democrats against the bills, 648; Republicans for the bills, 1,065; Republicans against the bills, none. That's how the record of the vote upon those measures stand.

"Let me ask you, have you ever read Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress? Great book, splendid allegory. There was Christian and there was Faintheart and there was Trueheart, and there was Mister Facing Bothways. I say to you that if Parker had lived then that character in the book would not have been Facing Bothways, but it would have been Parker."

AUTHORITIES HAVE CLEW

Von Plehve's Assassination Hatched Among Russian Jews.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—While some of the features of the plot which culminated in the assassination of M. von Plehve, the minister of the interior, still baffle the police, the authorities profess to be now perfectly certain that the conspiracy was hatched in Geneva by half a dozen Russians, mostly Jews. The authorities know the names and addresses of the conspirators, but are unable to take legal action against them owing to the failure of the laws of Switzerland to interfere with political refugees and therefore Russian terrorists are at liberty, from their haven in the Alps, to continue the work of assassination of Russian ministers so long as they are able to find emissaries willing to risk their lives, the organizers never venturing to carry out their own designs. Six men who engineered the Plehve plot, according to the result of the Russian police investigation, are declared beyond shadow of doubt to have organized the series of political crimes, with the exception of the murder of M. Robrikoff, the governor-general of Finland, which began with the assassination of M. Bogdanovitch, governer of Ufa, on May 19, 1903, and ended with the blowing up of Minister Plehve, on July 28, of this year. Gerchuni, whose plot resulted in the assassination of Minister of the Interior Sipiaguine, on April 15, 1902, now turns out to have been only an emissary of these Geneva terrorists.

For the first time the fact is now revealed that M. Plehve's murder had been preceded by four abortive attempts to encompass his death, which the department of political police frustrated in the nick of time by the arrest of the would-be assassins, who were quiely imprisoned.

WOOL SALES WERE LARGE

Market Is Strong, Reflecting Bullish Advices From London.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The Commercial Bulletin says: There is some falling off in business. The large mills are not operating as freely, but the demand from the smaller consumers has been good and the volume of sales is quite large. It has been a good general week with a variety of stuff selling. Local dealers have continued their operations in scoured wools and have taken on some grease wool also. The market is very strong and prices tend upward. Recently purchased scoured wools have been turned over at a profit. Fine territory sells on a scoured basis of 60 cents. London advices are bullish with prices firm at par to 5 per cent higher, the auction sales, which opened last Tuesday developing active competition for supplies suitable for this country. The shipments of wool from Boston to date from December 31, 1903, according to the same authority, are 165,680,976 pounds against 170,985,925 pounds at the same time last year. The receipts to date are 259,382,477 pounds, against 230,854,368 pounds for the same period last year.

CRUSADER IS CAPTURED

Japs Take British Steamer Bound From Oregon to Far East.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a cable message from London, stating that the British steamer Crusader, bound from Oregon ports for the Far East, has been captured by the Japanese and taken to Hakodate.

The Crusader started from Astoria, Oregon, September 2, for Shanghai.

FEAST AND WAR DANCE

Will Be Given in Honor of Late Chief Joseph.

Lewiston, Idaho, Sept. 26.—Indians from all over the northwest have been summoned to gather at North Lapwai, on the Nez Perce Indian reservation, in order to celebrate with a feast and war dance in memory of their late leader, Chief Joseph. At the same time a successor will be chosen to rule the tribe. Summons by mail and messenger have been sent to all the wandering bands, including the Nez Perces, Lapwais, Blackfoot, Spokanes and other tribes. Five thousand Indians will be invited. The date for the affair will be fixed later by the sub-chiefs. A week will be devoted to feasting, dancing and balloting for a new chief.

Tannery Destroyed.

Olean, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Fire destroyed the Buswell & Hubbard tannery here today entailing a loss of $125,000.

MUST NOT HAPPEN AGAIN

Admiral Sigsbee Tells Governor of Colon What's What.

Colon, Sept. 27.—The American consulate at Carthagena having been twice recently besmeared with filth, Rear Admiral Sigsbee with his flagship, the Newark, was ordered to proceed to Carthagena and investigate the circumstances. The gunboat Newport, commander Mertz, joined the flagship on Sept. 16. In a communication to the governor, Luis Patron, Admiral Sigsbee says in part:

"I find your expressions of regret for the acts of indecency on behalf of yourself and your government satisfactory, but that they have not been given sufficient publicity. I suggest additional precautions to prevent a recurrence of such incidents and fuller publicity of the government's expressions of regret, in order to avoid a friendly visit assuming a more difficult feature."

Governor Patron complied by reiterating his regrets.

BUYING WHEAT IN WEST

Eight Million Bushels Bought for Shipment East.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—According to the Examiner, agents of a Chicago grain house are here buying wheat for the eastern market. It is said that 300,000 bushels of wheat have been bought in Oregon and Washington for shipment east and that 8,000,000 bushels of wheat have also been purchased in Oregon and Washington, principally in the latter state, by eastern buyers for shipment to the east by rail.

"These western purchases of wheat," one of the agents is quoted as saying, "cannot affect the Chicago grain market. There is a shortage back east for the millers, and the purchases on the Pacific coast are simply to supply the urgent demands of the eastern millers.

Monument to Polk Unveiled.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 27.—A monument marking the birthplace of James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States, was unveiled near Pineville, N. C., yesterday, in the presence of a large crowd. The exercises were conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Circum-Baikal Open.

Irkutsk, Sept. 26.—The Circum-Baikal railway was opened yesterday.

CORN CROP NOT YET SAFE

Two More Weeks of Favorable Weather Needed.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Unusually low temperature for the season was the marked feature of the week in the northern section of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, heavy to killing frosts have occurred on the 21st to 23d in New England, portions of the Middle Atlantic states and Lake region, Minnesota and the Dakotas. In the central valleys and southern districts more favorable temperature prevailed. The rainfall was unequally distributed, being excessive in portions of the Gulf states and Oklahoma and abnormally heavy on the Southern Pacific coast, where much damage resulted. Beneficial rains fell in Illinois, Indiana, Lower Michigan and portions of Iowa and Missouri, and showers delayed work in Minnesota and North Dakota, but elsewhere only light showers or no rain fell, the conditions being favorable for gathering late crops.

In the principal corn-producing states west of the Mississippi river late corn has experienced favorable conditions; the crop is generally maturing rapidly, except in Northern Missouri, with no material damage from frost. In Iowa a week of warm and dry weather is required to mature the greater part of the late planted; needs ten days in Missouri, mostly safe from frost in Kansas, and the bulk of the crop safe from frost in Nebraska. East of the Missouri river, late corn has ripened slowly on account of cool weather. Illinois, part of the crop is safe in the southern portion, and the bulk will be beyond danger by October 10. In Indiana, much is in danger from frost, and in Ohio, while it is practically safe in the south, the staple requires one to two weeks more in the north.

Frosts caused some injury to corn in the northeastern part of the last named state and considerable damage in New England, the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states, the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valley.

The harvest of spring wheat is completed; threshing is well advanced in the northern portion of the spring wheat region, although delayed by rains in Minnesota and North Dakota, and the crop is nearly all stored in Washington.

Frosts have caused damage to potatoes in New England, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the crop is affected by rot in portions of the middle Atlantic states and lower lake region; elsewhere potatoes promise fair to excellent yields of good quality.

Fall seeding is advancing under generally favorable conditions in northern districts, being practically completed in some sections, with early sown wheat up to good stands in Oklahoma and showing green in Missouri and Illinois. Very little plowing was done in the southern states on account of baked soil, and rain is needed in Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota to put the soil in condition for this week.

The Crop of 1904.

Yield and Estimates.

	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
1900	522,000,000	2,105,000,000
1901	748,000,000	1,523,000,000
1902	670,000,000	2,524,000,000
1903	638,000,000	2,244,000,000
1904 (Gov't est.)	523,000,000	2,327,350,000
1904 (Hill est.)	510,000,000	2,000,000,000

New York, Sept. 22.—A total of 510,000,000 bushels is the estimate for the country's wheat crop made by James J. Hill. This is one of the lowest estimates so far made for the crop. "The estimate of the wheat crop which I made some weeks ago," said Mr. Hill, "placing the aggregate for spring and winter wheat at 540,000,000 bushels, was made at a time when deterioration was in progress. Subsequent damage has reduced the yield to about 510,000,000 bushels, or at the extreme 515,000,000 bushels. There will not be more than 500,000,000 bushels of flouring wheat. My estimate of 2,000,000,000 bushels for the corn crop will not be exceeded."

Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that there never at any time were any grounds on which to base an estimate for the year's corn crop as high as 2,500,000,000 bushels, and said that at the most favorable period the indications did not point to more than 2,200,000,000. In speaking of wheat he drew attention to the fact that the government report of condition as of Sept. 1 last year, when the crop was all made, indicated a yield fully 50,000,000 bushels above the final total. Last year's experience, he thinks, is about to be repeated in this respect.

"If St. Paul is about to build to the coast," Mr. Hill declared, "I should be very glad to see it make its terminus at Seattle. People would naturally jump at the conclusion that should St. Paul build to that city the increased competition would work injury to our lines, but this is a very narrow view. The greater the number of lines centering at Seattle the more rapid will be that city's growth. Should St. Paul add a line to the number now running to the sound, it will make the northern ports dominant in the trade of the Pacific coast, as against San Francisco, which has only two lines."

THE PANAMA CANAL

Chief Engineer Discusses Progress of Work

Chicago, Sept. 24.—John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission, is at his home in Flossmoor, Ill., where he arrived yesterday, for a rest of two weeks. Discussing his work and impressions in Panama, Mr. Wallace said to an interviewer:

"During my three months' stay in Panama I completely covered the entire strip, which is about ten miles wide and forty-seven miles long, at least twenty times, making thorough observations. At present there are about 1,500 men in the field. Of this number 500 are in the sanitary department under Col. Gorgas, who is assisted by Col. Le Garde, Major Ross and Major Carter, the last named being chief quarantine officer.

"There are at work six divisions of the engineering corps, each in charge of a resident engineer, and these report to me as chief engineer. There are subordinates in each engineering corps, such as assistant clerks and superintendents, while the rest of the men at work in connection with the canal are laborers. The engineering and clerical departments are almost entirely Americanized, and nearly every arriving steamer brings fresh additions from the United States. The majority of the common, as well as a few of the skilled laborers are English-speaking negroes from Jamaica.

"The reason that Panama has had a bad name in the popular mind is owing to the fact that until recently the heterogeneous population has paid but little attention to the ordinary laws of health. Under such conditions it was natural that those who drank hard, were not careful as to food, did not boil or sterilize their drinking water and otherwise disregarded the ordinary hygenic precautions, should find the country unhealthful.

"Most of the men who now hold responsible positions in connection with the canal work, are sober, industrious and ambitious, many of them being college bred. They find the health conditions in Panama excellent, and sickness among them bears but a small per cent to the total now inhabiting the isthmus.

"The mean temperature this summer was about 84 degrees, and I do not remember having passed a summer in the United States when the weather was more pleasant than it has been on the isthmus."

Regarding the progress of work, Mr. Wallace said:

"The preliminary work of thoroughly surveying the canal route with a view of determining at what level the canal is to be cut and the exact line it will follow will consume all the time until the end of 1905. By the spring of 1906 I expect to have the campaign entirely mapped out and the actual digging of the canal in actual progress. Then it will take eight years to complete the work.

"The line already marked out by the French company will be followed pretty closely except that wherever possible curves will be straightened. The line of the canal will be for about twenty-five miles along the Chagres river, then along one of the branches of the Chagres, passing through the cut among the hills known as the Culebra cut, about ten miles from Panama, and thence on by the Rio Grande river to Panama Bay.

"The completion of the work will cost $150,000,000. This sum added to the $40,000,000 paid to the French company for the canal property and the $10,000,000 paid to the Panama government for the grant of land will make the total cost of the great waterway $200,000,000.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 27.—Close.—Wheat today partially recovered the sharp losses developed on yesterday's break. Cash, with September and December, advanced 2c flat, while May jumped up 1¾c.

The morning's weakness was acute, the market traveling over a range of approximately 2c. At the low point, a heavy buying movement set in of the cash, which was accentuated by the Kansas City and northwestern markets. The existing low stocks was the secret of the buying, it being realized by the element that with the present exhaustion of stocks the milling would be in a ticklish situation, which would be hard to relieve, in the northwest particularly until freezing weather would set in. The government report and the Bradstreet available supply item, both of which were extremely bearish in tenor, were cast aside by the pits. It was said that more than 3,000,000 bushels were bought in on the break, absorbing all offerings.

Clearances were 168,000 bushels.

While the wheat market exhibited a nervous feeling at the opening, nevertheless values continued the same as prevailed at the close of yesterday's market.

The demand, both milling and speculative, did not develop to any extent during the first hours, consequently the market lapsed into a state of lethargy. Values indicated no change.

Selling, which came into evidence in a minor way, was on the part of longs who were indulged in some liquidation which was influenced by the weak foreign cables, the early weather map which was of a bearish tenor, and the weak northwest situation. Receipts from the northwest show a big gain, while the southwest indicates a decrease over those of last week and a year ago.

Primary receipts today were 1,254,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 last week and 1,706,000 a year ago; shipments were 599,000 bushels, against 516,000 and 802,000.

Corn started out weak. The tenor of the market is extremely bearish. Cables were low. Demands of the speculators are narrow. Receipts are running along with the estimates. Offerings were apparently coming from the short interest. There was some demand for the cash, which steadied the market.

Corn indicated a reversal of sentiment. The influence of wheat was reciprocated by the corn pits. The government report was conservative in tone. Bradstreet's available indicated but a nominal increase. Some shorts began covering on the bulge, giving the market a steady to firm close. Little new corn has been accepted, while the old continues narrow in quality. Foreign cables were lower.

Clearances were 159,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts were 550,000 bushels, against 682,000 last week and 989,000 a year ago; shipments were 524,000 bushels, against 369,000 and 856,000.

Oats partook of the weakness of the other commodities at the opening. Values were lower. Receipts were an influential factor. Little or no demand followed the call, trade being in a neglected and apparently careless frame of mind.

Small losses featured oats. The market went lower on the large increase in the available supplies, accentuated by a dull market with large offerings. Trade was small.

Clearances were 47,000 bushels.

Clover seed opened dull with values lower. Fair offerings with no demand, either cash or speculative, were the factors during the first hour. No improvement followed, the market apparently being in a comatose state.

Seeds closed dull and lower, the market gradually but surely sagging. Values were off. Tone was weak. No interest or support came from any quarter.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Sept. 7 Close.	Sept. 26 Close.
Cash	$1.15	$1.17½	$1.15	$1.17	$1.15
Sept	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.15
Dec	1.15¾	1.18	1.15¾	1.17¾	1.15¾
May	1.16⅝	1.18½	1.16⅝	1.18¼	1.16½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	56½	56½
Sept	56¼	56½	56½	56½	56½
Dec	*48⅜	49	48⅜	49	48⅜
May	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	48⅜
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	31⅝	31¾
Sept	*31½	31¾	31½	31¾	31⅝
Dec	*32½	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½
May	*34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	35
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.35	7.40
Oct.	*7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40
Dec.	4 7.35	7.37½	7.35	7.37½	7.40
March	7.45	7.47½	7.45	7.47½	7.50
No. 2	....	....	....	80	80
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.35	1.40
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.00	8.00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept	1.14¼	1.16¼	1.14¼	1.16¼	......
Dec.	1.13⅝	1.15¼	1.13¼	1.15¼	1.13⅞
May	1.13	1.14¾	1.13	1.14½	1.13⅜
Corn—					
Sept.	57	57½	57	57¼	¼57⅛
Dec.	56⅜	57	56⅝	57	56⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	1.15⅜	1.17⅝	1.14½	1.17⅝	1.15½
May	1.14⅞	1.17¼	1.14½	1.16⅞	1.15¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	1.18⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	1.13¼	1.11⅞
May	....	....	....	1.14¼	.....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	1.13¼
Dec.	....	....	....	....	1.09¼

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept (new)	1.08⅝	1.10⅜	1.08⅝	1.10⅜	1.09
Sept (old)	1.12¼	1.13⅜	1.12¼	1.13¼	1.11⅞
Dec	1.10⅝	1.12⅛	1.10¼	1.12	1.10⅝
May	1.11⅜	1.13⅜	1.11⅜	1.13¼	1.11⅜
Corn—					
Sept	52⅛	52⅞	52½	52¾	52⅜
Dec	50⅜	50½	50	50⅜	50¼
May	48⅝	49	48½	49⅛	48¾
Oats—					
Sept	29¼	30	29½	29⅝	29⅝
Dec	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30½	30⅜
May	33⅛	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	33

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept	11.62	11.62	11.60	11.60	11.70
Oct	11.63	11.65	11.60	11.62	11.62½
Jan	13.37	13.40	13.32	13.30	13.55
Lard—					
Sept	7.42	7.43	7.40	7.40	7.37½
Oct	7.42	7.45	7.37	7.40	7.35
Jan	7.47	7.50	7.42	7.47	7.45
Ribs—					
Sept	....	....	....	7.70	7.75
Oct	7.83	7.82	7.75	7.75	7.72½
Jan	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.90

Money and Stocks.

New York, Sept. 27.—Wall street.—First prices of stocks today were generally ⅛@½ higher than last night, on a broad and active demand. Union Pacific and Atchison preferred made gains of ¾ and Louisville of ⅝, and there were 7,000 shares of United States Steel preferred sold at 69¾@70, compared with 69⅛ last night.

The market became broader and stronger as selected stocks responded to the very heavy buying orders. Of these, United States Steel preferred, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Pennsylvania and Brooklyn Transit gained a point or more, the first named touching 70⅝. Atchison was active but only steady. Substantial advances were shown by a number of minor stocks which came into prominence yesterday. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie stocks, the Iowa Central stocks, Westinghouse Electric, United States Realty and Rubber Goods gained about a point. Northern Central jumped 6¼ on one transaction, and Central of New Jersey 2. The market ignored a break of 1⅝ in Metropolitan Securities, most of which was recovered.

The market showed some hesitation for a time and Reading, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway were appreciably affected by realizing. Union Pacific then took the leadership with an advance to 102¼. Gains reached about a point in St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Wisconsin Central, People's Gas and General Electric. Cotton Oil lost 1 and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 2¾. The rise in Northern Central reached 1¼. There was some reaction before noon. Bonds were firm at noon.

New York Central, Illinois Central, Hocking Valley, Consolidated Gas and Metropolitan securities were advanced 1 to 1¼, but ther was profit-taking in the U. S. Steel stocks, the grain carriers. The grangers, Pacifics, Reading and U. S. Steel pfd. reacted ½. Trading became dull on the decline.

Low priced stocks figured prominently in the early afternoon rise, especially the coalers. Minor industrials were also taken freely, and there was an increased demand for the grangers, led by St. Paul, which crossed 159. Renewed buying of the steels carried them up to the highest, and there was steady improvement to other shares of prominence. Among the more important advances were Lackawanna 3¾, Reading and Sugar 1, and Corn Products 1½. Unexplained selling of cotton oil on a large scale depressed it 2¾ and the preferred 1¾.

New York Stocks.

Am. Loco. com	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅞
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	132	133	132	132⅞
Atchison	83⅜	84	83⅜	83⅝
Atchison pfd.	101	101⅜	100⅞	101
Am. Car & F Co.	21	24	23	24
Anaconda	94	94	94	94
Amal. Copper	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜
Alton com.	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Balt. & Ohio	89⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	55	55½	55	56
Canadian Pac.	129¾	129½	128¾	129⅝
Chicago & G. W.	16⅞	17	16½	16½
Clover Leaf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Con. Tob. 4's	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞	73⅜
Colorado Fuel	35	35⅛	34¼	34½
Corn Products	14¼	15⅜	14¼	15⅛
Ches. & Ohio	42⅜	43	42⅜	42⅜
Detroit United	69	69⅞	69	69⅞
Del. & Hudson	167½	167½	167	167¼
Erie com.	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Ice com.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Erie 1st pfd.	67⅜	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜
Louis & Nash	125⅞	125¼	124⅞	124⅞
Leather com	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10
Leather pref	87⅜	88	87⅜	88
Manhattan	154⅜	155⅛	154⅜	154¼
Mex Central	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜
Metropoltan	119	120⅜	119	120⅜
Mis. Pac	98	98½	97⅝	97⅝
M., K. & T. com	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
M., K. & T. pfd	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞
North Am. Co	95½	95⅜	95⅜	95½
N. Y. Central	127½	128⅜	127¼	127⅜
N. & W. com	68⅞	69	69⅜	68⅞
Ont. & Western	35⅜	36	35½	35⅞
Penn. Ry.	132	132⅝	132	132¼
Pacific Mail	34	34	33⅜	34
People's Gas Co	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
Reading com	67	68	66⅝	67¼
Rock Island	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
Rock Island pfd	72⅜	72⅜	72	72½
Rep. I. & S. Co	9	9	8⅞	9
Rep. pfd	45	45	44⅜	45
South. Ry.	32⅜	33	33⅛	32⅜
South. Ry. pfd	93	93	92⅜	92⅜
St. Paul	158⅜	159¼	158¼	158½
South. Pacific	57	57⅜	57	57
Tol. Rys. & Lt.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Texas Pacific	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
Ten. Cl. & Iron	47⅜	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜
Union Pacific	101	102⅛	101	101⅛
U. S. Steel	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	70	70⅜	69⅝	70¼
Virginia Chem.	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛
Wabash com.	21¼	21½	21	21
Wabash pfd.	42	42⅜	42	42
Wab. Deb. B's	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
Western Union	90⅜	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
W. & L. E. com.	18	18	18	18
W. & L. E. 1st pfd.	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	45½
Wis. Cent. com.	20⅜	21⅜	20⅞	21
Wis. Cent. pfd.	46	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers selling prices—
Butter—Steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 21c; solid pack, 20c; dairy, 14@15c; packing stock, 10c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh, 21c.
Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 9@10c.
Asparagus—Per pound, 8@10c.
Beets—New, per bushel, 50c.
Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.85.
Beans—Wax, home-grown, 50@60c.
Beans—Green, per bushel, 50c.
Cabbage—Home grown, bbl., 75c.
Celery—Per bunch, 20@35c.
Carrots—New, per bushel, 50c.
Cucumbers—Per doz., 5c.
Egg plant—Per dozen, 50c.
Lettuce—Per pound, 8c.
Muskmelons—Rockyford, per bu., 75c.
Muskmelons—Tip-top, $2.00; Osage, per bbl., $2.00.
Onions—Green, per doz., 12c.
Onions—New southern, bushel, 75c.
Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.40.
Parsly—Per dozen bunches, 15c.
Potatoes—Home-grown, per bushel, 35c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, per bushel, 60c; per barrel, $1.75; Jersey sweets, per bbl., $2.75.
Radishes—Per dozen, 8@10c.
Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.
Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, $1.50.
Summer Squash—Per dozen, 50c.
Turnips—Per bushel, 50c.
Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bushel, 25c.
Watermelons — Indiana, 12@20c, size extra large
Concords—Home grown, per lb., 2c; Malaga, per keg., 55 lbs. net, $5.00.
Cranberries—Per bushel, $2.50; Cape Cod, per bushel, $2.50; Michigan, per bushel, $2.25.
Apples—Per bushel, 50c.
Peaches—Home-grown, per bushel, $1.00 @2.50.
Pears—Per bushel, 50c.
Plums—Per bushel, $1@1.50.
Poultry — Alive — Fowls, 11c; young 12c; turkeys, 12½@13½, ducks, 9@10c; geese, 9@10c.
Poultry—Dressed—Fowls, 11@12c; young chickens, 12@14c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 11@12c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Sept. 27.—Pork, firm; short, clear, $14.00@16.00; lard, firm; prime western steam, $7.80.

Sugar—Raw, fair; refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, firm; crushed, $5.95; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Petroleum—Steady; refined, all ports, $7.90@7.95.

Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 8½c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, 31@37c.

Butter firm; receipts, 19,086; street prices, extra creamery, 20@21c; official price, western factory common to choice, 11½@14c. Cheese strong; receipts, 14,505; skims full to light choice, 2@8½c. Eggs weak, unchanged; receipts, 14,631.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Butter firm. Creameries, 14@19½c; dairies, 13@17c.

Eggs steady. At mark, cases included, 14@17c.

Cheese firm. Daisies, 9@9¼c; twins, 8½@8½c; young Americas, 9¼@9½c.

New York Poultry.

New York, Sept. 27.—Poultry—Alive, steady; western chickens, 12c; fowls, 12½c; turkeys. Dressed, quiet; western chickens, 12@12½c; fowls, 12½c; turkeys, 14@15c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Cattle receipts, 13,000, including 500 Texans and 5,000 westerns. Market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.75@6.50; poor to medium, $3.75@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.00; cows, $1.50@4.35; heifers, $2.00@5.25; canners, $1.50@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $3.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.50; western steers, $3.50@5.10.

Hogs receipts, 10,000. Weaker. Mixed and butchers, $5.65@6.37½; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.30; rough heavy, $5.60@5.90; light, $5.70@6.30; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.10.

Sheep receipts, 25,000. Market steady. Good to choice wethers, $3.75@4.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@4.00; native lambs, $3.50@5.85.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—(Swope, H., W. & B.'s Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle, 39 cars; dull. Hogs, 20 cars; good grades, $6.35@6.50; grassers, $6.10@6.25; pigs, $5.80@5.90. Sheep, 10 cars; steady; calves dull.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 27.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 6 cars; heavy, $6.50@6.55; heavy Yorkers and mediums, $6.45@6.50; light Yorkers, $6.20@6.35; good pigs, $5.75@5.90. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Sept. 27.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report.)—Hogs, receipts 15 cars; market higher; Yorkers, mediums and heavies, $6.55@6.40; pigs, $5.90. Calves, receipts light; market strong; tops, $6.50@7.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 5 cars; market strong. Cattle receipts 2 cars; market steady.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 27.—The cotton market opened weak at a decline of 5@11 points in response to weak cables, fair weather in the belt, expectations of a less bullish weekly report at midday, and the enormous movement, which was seen to be overrunning all estimates. At the decline there seemed to fair demand for the account of shorts and offerings were well absorbed, the expectation of heavy exports being also a factor in encouraging buyers for a turn. Prices, however, gradually worked off and toward the end of the first hour were about 15 to 17 points net lower. Wall street seemed to be covering near month shorts and selling late positions. Port receipts for the day were estimated at about 95,000 bales.

At midday the market was quiet, with the trade apparently pretty well evened up, pending the publication of the weekly bureau report. Prices were net 13 15 points lower. Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 10.85; middling gulf, 11.10. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today, 95,000 bales, against 79,177 last week and 70,371 last year. For the week, 380,000 bales, against 289,144 last week and 292,348 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 16,994 bales, against 18,653 last year, and at Houston 37,880 bales, against 27,232 last year.

Cotton futures opened weak. September, 10.55; October, 10.50; December, 10.52; January, 10.53; March, 10.61; April, 10.62 bid; May, 10.65; June, 10.68.

Spot cotton closed quiet, 10 points decline. Middling uplands, 10.90; middling gulf, 11.15. Sales, 70 bales.

Wool.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The wool market maintains a firm tone with the volume of sales of fair proportions. The demand for fleece wools is quiet, but the market is firm and dealers consider their holdings to be good property. Ohio washed delaines are yet held steady at 35½@36c, while for unwashed Ohio delaines about 25½@26c is the price. For washed XX and above Ohio fleeces the market is quoted at 34@34½c, while No. 1 washed Ohio wools remain at about 33c. Michigan delaine is quotable at about 33@34c, with Michigan No. 1 at 31c. Half blood unwashed fleeces continue quiet, with Ohio nominal at 27@27½c and Michigan at 26@27c.

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BUT not until you can say "Here is the dollar. You deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea, thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, and Vitae-Ore, have earned your money, we want your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural, curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. You are to be the judge.

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Vitae-Ore Triumphs Astonishingly After All These Long Years of Sickness.

In 1867 I was taken with Kidney Trouble and could not do any farm work. I continued in this condition for so long, although I tried many remedies, that it developed into Dropsy, and I have been more or less in a dropsical state for the past twenty years, at times most alarmingly so. To add to my already heavy burden, I was attacked with Rheumatism some 11 or 12 years ago, and this has been with me almost continuously since that time. I had the best doctors in the country, having continually searched and expended money to bring about a cure

if such a thing was possible, but all to no avail. I also tried my share of all the advertised treatments, as I suppose every sick person does and must, with the same results. When I first learned of Vitae-Ore I had tried so long and so fruitlessly that I laughed at the claims set forth, but as I investigated further and found that it was not a man-made compound, but a natural mineral ore, mined from a deposit, I grew interested in it and decided to at least give it a trial. I commenced taking Vitae-Ore three months ago and still take it, and am now as well and free from all these troubles as I ever expected to be and more. Vitae-Ore is certainly a powerful remedy, and I only wish that I had learned of it when it was first placed upon the market. It almost makes me heart-sick to think of all the great suffering, pain and illness I could have saved, and the ability I could have had to do all I wanted to do. No ailing person should pass by the opportunity to try it when it is offered to them.
D. L. STRAIN,
Shannon City, Iowa.

Read Our Special Offer

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of The Toledo Blade or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized **One Dollar** package of **VITAE-ORE**, by mail, **postpaid**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **Read** this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only **when it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **Vitae-Ore is a natural,** hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—**Ore**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility,** as thousands testify, and as no one answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **Vitae-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of The Blade if you will give it a trial. **Send for a $1 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. **We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge!** Can anything be more fair? What sensible person no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vitae-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **We mean just what we say** in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention The Blade, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

SHORT LETTERS FROM OHIO PEOPLE AFTER USE OF TRIAL PACKAGE

Canal Dover, Ohio. Enclosed find one dollar to pay for the trial package sent me. It is doing me good. Bowels are regular. Isaac N. Deardorff.

Barnesville, Ohio. Enclosed please find one dollar to pay for the package of Vitae-Ore sent me some time ago. I used the medicine and was benefited thereby. E. S. Schofield.

Hudson, Ohio. My husband has been in poor health for some time, and he suffered from nervousness, constipation and general debility. He has taken Vitae-Ore according to directions and his general health seems better. His bowels are more regular in their movement than for a long time. Mrs. Laura Garns.

New Holland, Ohio. I herewith send you P. O. money order for $2.00 to pay for the trial package of Vitae-Ore sent me and for another package. I feel that what I have used has done me some some good. W. L. Mallow.

Mason, O. Enclosed find one dollar to pay for the Vitae-Ore sent me on trial. I have found great relief from it. I feel better than I have for years. Milton R. Pauly.

Stryker, Ohio. I have used your Vitae-Ore for three weeks, and can say I have been benefited from its use. Enclosed find $2.60, one dollar of which is to pay for the package of Vitae-Ore sent me on trial. Mrs. J. A. Von Behren.

Lorain, Ohio. Enclosed find money order one dollar of which is to pay for the trial package of V.-O. sent me. I am better and intend to give V.-O. a fair trial. H. R. Davison, 659 18th ave., South Lorain sts.

Quincy, Ohio. I have used the Vitae-Ore you sent me on trial, and it has done me a great deal of good. Enclosed find one dollar to pay for the same. D. G. Nissley.

Massillon, Ohio. Enclosed find one dollar for the package of V.-O. sent me. I must say it has done me lots of good. L. F. Bretz.

Raymond, Ohio. The trial package of V.-O. sent me has done me good, and enclosed find one dollar to pay for the same. Mrs. N. T. Skidmore.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED!

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Blade Dept. Vitae-Ore Bldg **Chicago, Ill.**